

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyrighted, 1908, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIX.

New York and Chicago, December 26, 1908.

No. 26.

PACKERS' MEN AS WITNESSES.

About twenty-five employees of Morris & Company at Chicago were served on Tuesday with subpoenas to appear as witnesses before the federal grand jury at Chicago. It was stated that this investigation is in connection with interstate commerce matters, on which it is presumed by the government agents that those summoned may be able to give some evidence. It is stated positively that none of the packers expect to be involved in any rebate cases, as has been alleged in the newspapers.

It is declared that the law has been strictly complied with, and that all employees have been instructed to conform carefully to all its requirements in connection with interstate shipments and business. The sensational newspapers have been more or less excited over the incident, even going so far as to declare that the government was starting in on a "crusade against the beef trust," whatever that may mean.

AMERICANS GET ARGENTINE PLANT.

Cable dispatches from Buenos Ayres on Sunday announced that the meat plant of the La Blanca Freezing Company, one of the largest in Argentina, had been sold to United States interests. It was said that \$7,500,000 was paid for the property. This is the second Argentine meat enterprise said to have been secured by United States capital. La Blanca Freezing Company was organized in May, 1902, with a capital of \$1,500,000, of which an Argentine syndicate subscribed \$400,000 and other capitalists the remainder. The abattoir and cold storage plant is situated on the south bank of the Ria Chuelo, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

MORE ADVERTISING FOR WILEY.

It is a dull week when Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture does not get into the newspapers. This week there has been a perfect flood of rumors—that he will resign, that he will not resign, that Southern sugar interests have formally demanded his resignation of the President, that he will resign to accept a position with his good friends the Heinz pickle people, that he will stick to his job and continue to discover poisons in food, and so on ad libitum. All of which is good advertising for Dr. Wiley and presumably is not causing him many sleepless nights. Dr. Wiley has many excellent "press agents," both among his friends and enemies.

TO SAVE HOT WEATHER LOSS Cincinnati Pork Packers Are Firm in Their Belief That Something Should Be Done

The discussion over the Cincinnati proposal to suspend hog killing operations in the hot months of August and September, in order to save the heavy losses suffered by pork packers during that period, grows more interesting as it is taken up by the trade.

The letter written by General Michael Ryan to The National Provisioner some weeks ago suggesting this step was followed by comments from the trade all over the country. The most representative of these replies were printed by The National Provisioner in its issue of December 12, together with the resolutions of the Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association favoring the plan suggested, and the appeal of the Cincinnati packers to The National Provisioner to further agitate the matter. At the same time the suggestion was offered by The National Provisioner that concerted action, or formal action by a trade association, might be considered in conflict with the law which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade.

The comments of packers throughout the country printed at that time were unanimously against the proposal to shut down during the hot months. The writers gave as their reasons the impossibility of operating plants and maintaining organizations under such a system, as well as the necessity of supplying the constantly growing fresh meat trade, and other reasons.

Opinions Offered on Both Sides.

Since that time The National Provisioner has received more letters from packers commenting on General Ryan's suggestion, and in several instances they have been favorable to it. All express a desire to save the losses complained of, but no one appears to have a very decided opinion as to the method by which this can be accomplished.

It was General Ryan's idea in bringing up the subject that a solution might be arrived at by the stirring up of the discussion, as he again states in a letter to The National Provisioner which appears herewith. This was also the idea of The National Provisioner in giving publicity to these letters and in endeavoring to make the discussion as general as possible. The trade is invited to continue the argument, and it is possible that the four million dollar annual losses

complained of by General Ryan may be remedied.

In his latest communication to The National Provisioner General Ryan disclaims any desire or intention to favor any step which would be considered in conflict with the law, and repeats the declaration he and other officers of the American Meat Packers' Association have often made, that everything must be open and above board, and nothing secret. That has always been the watchword of the packers' national association, and one of the chief reasons for its remarkable success.

General Ryan Defends His Plan.

General Ryan calls attention to figures indicating the enormous losses suffered by the trade through operation of plants in the hot months, and urges that some remedy be sought for. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Before making the suggestion contained in my first letter to The National Provisioner I was fully aware that so radical a change as that proposed would be met with objections from many quarters in the beginning. I am not, therefore, surprised at the expressions which have come to you pointing out the impracticability of the plan. People, you know, are nearly always ready to express an off-hand opinion without giving the subject matter brought to their attention much thought. I feel confident, however, that the more the question is considered the more it will grow in public favor.

The plan, if adopted, will be productive of so much good, and so little inconvenience or injury to the trade, that from the standpoint of the packer results can scarce be other than satisfactory. The interests of the public, the farmer and others are also to be carefully considered.

As to the legal phase of the matter, you are no doubt correct, if we should take favorable action as an association and bind ourselves to concert of action. I have thought of that, and my idea is to bring it before our executive committee, and if deemed of sufficient importance, let it be brought for discussion before the whole association, either through correspondence or by a convention.

There must not be any secret action on the part of the packers. Let everything be open and above board and treated from a legitimate business standpoint, with the general public fully informed.

According to statistics, there have been slaughtered per year, for ten years last past, two and a quarter millions of hogs in Sep-

tember, or four and one-quarter millions in both months. If a packer will take the time to trace the products of these hogs to their final disposition, he will find that fully one dollar per head has been lost regularly on hogs slaughtered in these months, or more than four millions of dollars sacrificed annually by the trade for the sake of doing the slaughtering business.

Is it not time to take up this matter and discover, if possible, a way to save \$4,000,000 annually to the trade. Why should packers who take so many risks in other ways deliberately and knowingly for two months or more in each year regularly face losses in business which are almost assured beforehand? Why not try to help ourselves?

Yours truly,
MICHAEL RYAN.

Views in Support of the Suggestion.

In letters recently received concerning General Ryan's suggestion, many packers take his view heartily. One Western packer with a wide experience complains strongly of the situation, not only during the hot months, but of the losses which have been recently sustained in packing high-priced hogs at a time when big runs made high prices seem unreasonable. This packer, who does not hold a very high opinion of those of his fellows who persist in losing money on hogs, writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have noted what General Ryan has to say about stopping the killing of hogs during August and September. But it seems to us that this would be impossible, as you take it right now. The packers are a lot of "darn fools." They have killed thousands and thousands of hogs during this last October and November, and I dare say that not one of them has made one cent. Now, consider, when you can get a bunch like this to risk their money, and pay more for the product than they can get back for it, it would seem impossible to bring to pass the closing-down suggestion.

It is my first experience in the history of my twenty-five years in business where I must admit that we have not been able to make any money on killing hogs during October and November. I do not see any sense in paying these high prices for hogs, when there is no money in it. We really are all to blame ourselves for paying more money for live hogs than can be realized out of them after they are killed.

The hog is surely not worth the price. And suppose they do go up to 7c. or 8c. per lb. in January or February, there surely is no sense in paying the prices we have for the last two months at the present time of the year. If they do go higher later on, it would justify us to pay a good price for them when they are scarce, but I do not see why we ought to pay these prices when they are plentiful and quality is very poor. The product does not yield out. The shrinkage in curing is great and the lard does not hold up to the standard yield.

I should surely be glad if you could convert all the packers to the idea of making money, and avoid these losses.

Try It as an Experiment.

Another packer agrees that the losses should be stopped if possible, and suggests that it would do harm to try it, anyway. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have read the issue of The National Provisioner setting forth the views of Gen. Michael Ryan in regard to a general shut-down of the hog slaughtering houses during the months of August and September. In reply thereto will state that we think the suggestion of General Ryan exceedingly good, and one that would save all the packers considerable money.

We have on many occasions heard the

lamentations of our neighbors in regard to the money that they have lost during the months of July, August and September. They only continued in operation in order to retain their trade, and thereby not allow it to get scattered to other houses. But if a general shut-down could be arranged for, then everyone would be in the same position and everyone could thereby save money. If it could not be arranged to have a two months' shut-down, probably to try it for the month of August and the first half of September might be a stepping stone on which to see whether it would be a good proposition.

Cuts Down in Hot Months Anyway.

The head of a concern which is noted as one of the best-managed in the country agrees that these losses should be stopped and hopes General Ryan's suggestion can be followed. He indicates how far his company has gone in that direction of its own accord when he says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Referring to the letter of Gen. Michael Ryan, which we find in the columns of your valuable paper under date of November 21, we beg to say that it has been our practice for some years past to kill only hogs necessary to supply the demands on us for fresh pork, and we have put very little of the meats slaughtered from hogs in July, August and September into our curing vats. This practice gives us these months to reduce our stock of cured meats, and to make any necessary repairs on the plant, and to get ready for the winter packing.

We certainly think that if General Ryan's suggestions were followed it would be advantageous to the trade generally.

Detriment to the Small Packer.

A different view is taken by an Eastern packer, who is opposed to any general shut-down by agreement on the ground that it would be a detriment to the small packer. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In regard to the letter from General Michael Ryan concerning closing down of operations on hog killing during the months of August and September, it is our opinion that it would be a detriment to the small packer who has to supply his local trade from day to day. As we are in that class, we would not be in favor of it.

WANT CATTLE QUARANTINE RAISED.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has not yet raised its quarantine against suspected sections in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in connection with the recent foot and mouth disease outbreak. The department has waited until all possible chance of a spread of the infection should be passed. This week application was made at Washington for the raising of the quarantine against Pennsylvania cattle in counties in which no cases of the foot and mouth disease were found.

The control of the disease has so far progressed in the fifteen counties of Pennsylvania where it appeared that its eradication is a matter of a short time. Strong efforts will be made by State Veterinarian Pearson to secure the recall of restrictions which now prevent the shipment of cattle from any county in the State, and prohibit the shipment of hay or straw into another State, as well as imposing many conditions upon the movement of hides.

The control of the disease, which first appeared in the vicinity of Danville, on November 9, has been secured in what is considered by scientific men as a very short time. Approximately 3,000 cattle and swine have been found infected and killed, representing a cost

of hundreds of thousands of dollars, most of which will fall upon farmers and stock raisers who have been unable to dispose of their products because of the quarantine. In addition the national and State governments will bear the cost of reimbursing owners of cattle and swine for animals killed, the share of the United States being \$100,000 and the State about \$50,000.

ADMIT COPPER SULPHATED FOOD.

It was announced in Washington this week that the government has decided to admit importations of French peas treated with sulphate of copper, pending a decision of the expert board to which the question of using such chemicals has been submitted. French importers have protested against the ruling of the Agricultural Department barring foods in which such chemicals were used, and it now appears that these products, so colored, are to be admitted pending a settlement of the question.

The government has permitted the use of benzoate of soda in canned vegetables, etc., and sulphur fumes in drying fruits, pending similar decisions, but in both cases the welfare of home industries were seriously involved. The latest ruling is for the benefit of French food importers and it is said will enable the marketing of the entire next season's French pea crop, treated with sulphate of copper, in this country.

WAITING ON FOOD EXPERTS.

Even the courts and the rampaging food commissioners are holding their breath on the subject of food preservatives until the President's board of scientific experts shall have passed on the questions at issue. A recent example is the action taken in Wisconsin, where Commissioner Emery, a notorious faddist, had threatened to prosecute manufacturers and dealers for selling goods in which benzoate of soda was used. The United States court was asked to issue an injunction against Emery. The latter suddenly saw a great light and decided to wait till the referee board had reported on benzoates. A friendly arrangement was therefore made, under which the court postponed action on the injunction application until after the President's experts shall have reported.

FERTILIZER PLANT AT ST. LOUIS.

It is reported from St. Louis that options on more than \$100,000 worth of East St. Louis real estate close to the National Stock Yards and having railroad facilities have been taken by a Quincy, Ill., attorney, representing Quincy and Chicago and Eastern capitalists, who will erect a fertilizer plant at a cost of more than half a million dollars. The place will consume the waste from the stock yards and its independent industries.

MICHIGAN PLANT CHANGES HANDS.

The Port Huron Packing Company, later known as the Canadian Packing Company, of Port Huron, Mich., owned by English interests, has been bought by Detroit people and is now in operation under the name of the St. Clair Packing Company. The plant will be enlarged and operations actively conducted.

GOVERNMENT AID IN WINNING FOREIGN TRADE

The annual report of John M. Carson, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, has just been made public. It covers the fiscal year ending June 30 last, and shows what an advance has been made in the developing of foreign trade fields and obtaining foreign trade information through the system established since Chief Carson took charge of the bureau.

The work has grown so remarkably, and the demands upon the bureau as a result of it are such, that the force is entirely inadequate to take care of it, and it will be necessary for Congress to give Chief Carson more money and more men. Concerning the work in a general way Chief Carson says in his report:

The work has been conducted along the same general lines that marked the operations of preceding years. Wider knowledge of the functions of the bureau among business men, a more intimate acquaintance with the scope and character of its operations and of its facilities for securing trustworthy information as to commercial and industrial conditions in foreign countries needful in the promotion of international trade, have increased the demands upon the bureau beyond the ability of its clerical force to meet them with the degree of promptness naturally expected from a department of the government charged with the direction of enterprises closely related to the business of the people. A slight increase in the force was made for the year, which was helpful but not sufficient to meet the actual requirements of the current work, and the constant expansion of the field of the bureau's operations makes further increase necessary.

In the preceding fiscal year 18,715 letters, exclusive of postal cards and circulars, were received from business houses in relation to the foreign trade of the country, and nearly 7,000 replies were prepared, while in the year under review the letters received aggregated 29,991 and the replies written numbered 16,694. In addition to these business letters 20,182 communications of miscellaneous character were received, all of which required attention involving expenditure of time and labor. This large increase in the demands upon the bureau is evidence of the growth of its business, and the character of the correspondence shows that those who are engaged in carrying on the commerce of the country, as well as those who are seeking to enter foreign markets for the sale of American products, are relying upon the bureau for advice and assistance in furtherance of their efforts.

How the Information Was Collected.

The report tells of the methods used in collecting and disseminating the information sought by trade interests, and attention is called to the necessity of properly arranging and preserving this great mass of information, and not letting it be lost for lack of a proper force to handle it. Chief Carson calls attention to the increasing value of the trade reports furnished by consular representatives abroad. Formerly these reports were written and published in haphazard style. Now the consuls are learning to gather and arrange information of the sort needed and the bureau uses it for the best advantage of American trade interests.

Besides general reports on trade conditions, prices, etc., abroad, special reports are made on special subjects, and special inquiries answered. Aside from the work of the half-dozen special agents of the bureau who spend their time abroad investigating special fields, and whose work is well known, each being

an expert in his line, all consular officers are constantly asked to keep on the alert in seeking trade information and in reporting it systematically. Special effort is made constantly to find markets for American goods and to teach American manufacturers how to cultivate trade in those markets.

Concerning the foreign trade opportunity department of the work the report says:

The foreign trade opportunity department of Daily Consular and Trade Reports, first alluded to in the last annual report as having been inaugurated, has been growing with remarkable rapidity. Prior to 1906 nothing had been done by American consuls in this line. The service was established in February, 1906, and on June 30 of that year there had been published 205 opportunities. For the fiscal year 1907 the number thus published was 961, and for 1908 the aggregate reached 1,221, making 2,387 up to July 1, 1908. These called attention to goods wanted or where special sales could be made, the names of prospective customers being withheld and furnished only on application from American houses. They embodied openings for a vast line of American productions.

Annual Reports by Countries.

An improvement introduced this year by Chief Carson is the publication of annual reports by countries, a pamphlet being devoted to each country and the information compiled from all sources relating to that particular country grouped intelligently.

Much space is devoted in the report of the work of the special agents, which has been one of the chief features of value in Chief Carson's plan of campaign. Concerning the method of appointing these agents the report says: "The results that have been obtained through the policy adopted by the depart-

ment in requesting manufacturers and those associated with them in marketing their products to select and recommend for appointment men having technical knowledge and practical training to investigate trade conditions abroad in the interest of specific industrial products, has clearly demonstrated its wisdom and established its commercial value not only to the interests immediately concerned, but to the general business of the country."

Work of Cottonseed Products Agent.

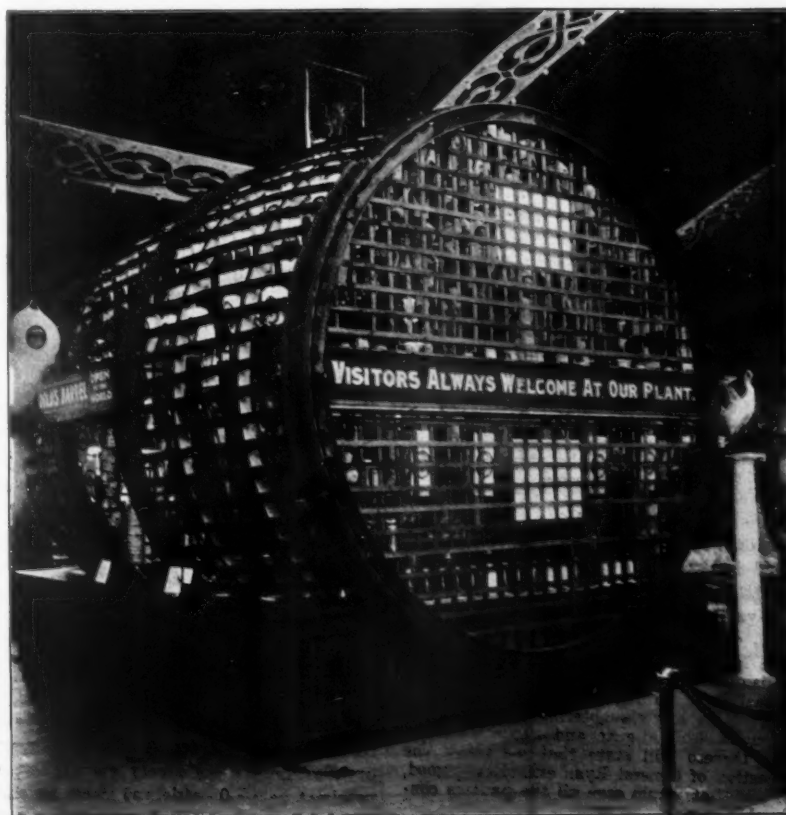
The work of the special agent to investigate foreign markets for cottonseed products, in which readers of The National Provisioner are specially interested, is referred to as follows:

Albert G. Perkins was appointed November 12, 1907, upon recommendation of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to succeed James L. Benton, who was selected by the same association, but who was obliged to resign, after three months of efficient and satisfactory labor, on account of physical disability. Mr. Perkins was assigned to Europe to continue the investigation begun by his predecessor. His labors have been highly advantageous to the cottonseed industry, and were given formal approval and commendation at the annual meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association held at Louisville in May last. His investigations included Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and northern Germany.

Concerning the value of these special investigations the report says:

The volume and value of work performed by the special agents is recognized and appreciated by those who are directing the industrial and commercial affairs of the country, and results secured fully confirm the wisdom of Congress in establishing this service. With

(Continued on page 34.)



STRIKING EXHIBIT OF THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO. AT BUFFALO EXPOSITION.
(This exhibit was described in the last issue of The National Provisioner.)

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Brown Soap Company, of Columbus, Ohio, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

The butchering equipment of Harvey S. Stengel at Bally, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

I. J. Morris, of Dallas, Tex., has announced that he will erect a packing plant at Shreveport, La.

The Fox River Packing Company are to expend \$15,000 in improving their plant at Lovedale, Ill.

It is reported that the Armour Packing Company will establish a packing plant at Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

Jones & Company, of Brazil, Ind., are to establish a meat packing plant and engage in the wholesale meat business on a large scale.

Armour & Company have purchased land at Salt Lake City, Utah, on which it is reported an enlarged packing plant will be erected.

The tannery of J. Frank Porter, at Dorchester avenue and Dorset street, South Boston, Mass., has been damaged to the extent of \$25,000 by fire.

The plant of the Akron Fertilizer Company, of Akron, Ohio, has been sold to the Youngstown Hide Company, who are to enlarge and improve the plant.

The plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Monroe, Ga., has been destroyed by fire. Including loss on cottonseed oil machinery the loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Armour & Company's branch house at Shenandoah, Pa., was wrecked on December 19, with a loss of \$15,000. Defective electrical wiring is assigned as the cause.

A. Maybaum & Sons, wholesale butchers, of Newark, N. J., are reported as contemplating the extension of their business with numerous additions. Some \$75,000 will be spent.

The Cudahy Packing Company have purchased forty acres of ground adjoining its plant at Wichita, Kan. It is the intention of the company to spend \$500,000 on a new beef packing house and other additions.

It is reported that options on a large tract of land near the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., have been taken by Quincy and Chicago and Eastern capitalists, who will erect a \$500,000 fertilizer plant on the ground.

The Peerless Fertilizer Company of Chestertown, Md., has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock and will take over the factory and business of W. H. Hubbard. The officers are: President, W. W. Hubbard; general manager, David B. Ford.

Announcement is made that the erection of an up-to-date packing plant, with a capacity of approximately 4,000 hogs and 1,000 beeves a week, will be begun in Atlanta, Ga., April 1. The plant will be operated by the White Provision Company, and is intended to be one of the largest plants in the South.

According to advices from Montreal, the three largest soap companies west of the Great Lakes have amalgamated. The companies are the Royal Crown Soap Company, of Winnipeg; the Standard Soap Company, Ltd., of Calgary, and the Crown Soap Company, Ltd., of Vancouver. The officers are A. N. Nanton, G. R. Crowe and W. R. Allen, all of Winnipeg. The capitalization is \$2,000,000.

MORRIS CREATES PENSION FUND.

A comprehensive employees' pension system was announced this week as having been established by Morris & Company, to include all their employees who desire to participate in it, and employees of subsidiary companies in which Edward Morris is interested. It is stated that Edward Morris worked out the details of the plan, which is very complete and covers all possible points. The announcement of the fund created a sensation in packing circles, and especially among Morris employees, who received it with evidence of pleasure.

It is provided that the pension fund shall be raised by annual contribution by the company of \$25,000 until the fund reaches \$500,000 and by contributions of 3 per cent. of the salaries of such employees as care to take advantage of the offer. Participants must have been with the company for six months and draw a minimum weekly salary of \$10. None may pay on an amount to exceed \$7,500. Subsidiary companies entering into the agreement must contribute to the fund in the same proportion to Morris & Company's annual contribution that the investment of their employees bears to those employed by the main company.

A pension is to go to an employee when he shall have completed twenty years of continuous service and when he is fifty-five years old. After thirty years of service, for example, if his salary be \$20 weekly he will receive 60 per cent. of this, or \$624 a year. If he should retire after twenty years on a salary of \$35 weekly, his yearly income will be \$728. The maximum pension is \$5,000. A life insurance feature is included.

If an employee has served twenty years before arriving at the pension age and is incapacitated physically to continue at work, he is to be permitted to retire and receive his pension. The widow will be entitled to half her husband's pension until she marries again. In case of her death provision is made for the children that may survive.

The fund will be in charge of a committee of five, two of whom will be appointed by the company and the other three chosen by the employees, the purpose of this arrangement being to have the granting of pensions and the work of the association in control of the men who contribute to the fund. In case of an employee's dismissal his contributions are to be returned with interest; if he resigns he recovers the principal, but not the interest.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION.

Meat inspection under the federal meat law has been established by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, at the following establishments, in addition to about 800 establishments already having inspection:

Armour & Company, Baltimore, Md.; Swift & Company, Norfolk, Va.; Forrest Warehouse Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; John Engelhorn, Newark, N. J.; S. D. Chamberlin & Sons, Hartford, Conn.; Rogersville Packing Company, Rogersville, Tenn.; J. R. Renfro, Jefferson City, Tenn.; Carmel Kosher Sausage Company, Chicago, Ill.; Cheshire Beef and Produce Company, Keene, N. H.; William C. Alpaugh & Company, Trenton, N. J.; Beach Soap Company, Dover, N. H.; Luer Brothers Packing and Ice Company, Alton, Ill.; Augusta Abattoir Company, Augusta, Ga.

Inspection has been discontinued as follows: Morris & Company, New Haven, Conn.; New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, Bangor, Me.; The Canadian Packing Company (Limited), Port Huron, Mich.; J. R. Smith & Company, New York, N. Y.; Joseph Phillips, Brookland, D. C.; Joseph Herman, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEAT PRODUCTS IN URUGUAY.

The number of cattle slaughtered in Uruguay in 1907-8 was 954,120, as compared to 1,193,500 in 1906-7, 1,182,470 in 1905-6, and 920,183 in 1904-5, according to the report of Consul F. W. Goding, of Montevideo, on the horse, cattle and sheep industry of Uruguay for the year ended October 1, 1908.

The exports of hides, tallow, sheepskins and hair for 1907-8, compared with the figures for the previous years, and the countries to which they were exported, are given in the following table. The only increase of importance is in the tallow exports, the other lines being almost stationary.

	Ox hides.	Horse-hides.	Tallow.	Sheepskins.	Hair.
	Num-ber.	Num-ber.	Pipes.	Hogs-bales.	Skins.
France	198,234	...	608	558	11,570
Germany	323,261	21,724	286	...	1,275
Belgium	344,386	...	...	...	11
Un. Kingdom	19,633	...	3,219	5,910	95
Other European countries	362,914	...	9,921	2,618	752
Un. States	452,142	...	...	...	343
Orders	16,966	...	...	...	...
Total, '07-8	1,717,536	21,724	14,044	9,086	13,715
'06-7	1,774,471	35,899	13,341	1,973	14,443
'05-6	1,745,190	25,123	7,993	1,380	10,486

PROPOSAL.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., December 24, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before February 27, 1909, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., January 5, 1909. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened January 5, 1909," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army. D26J2.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO. Pure Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard

PACKING-HOUSE: EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A. ARLINGTON SAUSAGE

B. FRANKFELD & CO.,

309 Produce Exchange, New York

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampson, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.

Vice-President, Fred F. Klineck, C. Klineck Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York.

Treasurer, Joseph L. Roth, J. C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O.

Executive Committee: James S. Agar, Western Packing & Provision Co., Chicago, chairman; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Benj. W. Corkran, Jr., Streett & Corkran Co., Baltimore, Md.; Charles Bohe, Bohe & Brother, New York; Jacob Heiswanger, D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; James W. Garneau, Waldeck Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago; A. G. Glick, Brittain & Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

THE DUTY ON HIDES

The demand of the leather interests that hides be placed on the free list has been met with a very prompt counter-demand from the livestock associations that the duty be retained. In hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been sitting for several weeks past listening to the arguments for and against—principally the latter—of the various interests which are affected by the tariff, both sides of the hide duty question have been pretty freely heard.

The principal point made by the leather interests in favor of removing the duty has been their claim that the cattle raiser gets no benefit from the duty, but that it is a protection to the packer. It would be just as sensible to say that none of the protective duties protect the producer of the various articles, but protect only the purchaser. The

cattle raiser seems to have the best of the contention so far, and properly so.

If the duty is taken off of cattle hides it simply means that American markets will be thrown open to cattle hides from all other countries. That will mean an increased volume of hides on the market here and that certainly means lower prices. That we would get this largely increased volume is very clearly shown in the fact that despite the 15 per cent. duty there were imported into the United States last year 134,671,020 pounds of hides, with a valuation of \$20,649,258. What the amount would be with the duty off may well be imagined.

It is estimated that our own hide production, always speaking of the dutiable class, is 714,000,000 pounds. It may be seen from these figures that even with the 15 per cent. duty there is a tremendous amount of competing hides brought to this country. It would probably be several times more with the duty off. There would then be an unquestioned break in the market price of American hides.

That this is the ultimate object of the leather interests is self-confessed, because they must admit that their only purpose in having the duty off is to buy their hides cheaper. It follows that they would either use foreign hides or buy American hides at a cheaper price, or both. It may safely be said, therefore, that with the duty off the price of the American hide would be greatly decreased.

Suppose we see how this would affect the packer. He buys the live animal at a certain price. That represents his raw material. He sells the meat, hide, fats and all other products for enough to make a profit over and above the cost of the raw material. If the price of one of the products is reduced for whatever reason, it follows that he must either buy his raw material for less money or must sell the other products for more. That is perfectly legitimate business and can not be questioned. That the live stock raiser does get the benefit, however, is clear from the fact that if the price of hides is kept up to a reasonable point, because of the duty, the packer is willing to pay more for the raw material or live animal, knowing that one of his products will bring a certain price.

The dispute seems to be entirely between the livestock raiser and the leather manufacturer, but the packer is interested in it just the same. Should the duty be taken off and the price of hides fall, it means that the packer will either have to buy his livestock cheaper, and thereby get into difficulties with the livestock raisers, or he will have to sell the meat and other products at a higher price, and in that way get into trouble with the consumers. It would not be fair to drag

the packer into these false positions, and it does not seem possible that he will be thus involved.

It is our opinion, based upon the present immense imports of cattle hides, that the livestock associations should demand that the duty be materially raised, instead of merely contending that it stay where it is. They should also, if possible, do away with the draw-back which the leather interests are now enjoying upon the value of imported hides used in the manufacture of products which they export.

AIDS TO EXPORT TRADE

The annual report of Chief Carson of the Federal Bureau of Manufactures, which is reviewed in this issue of The National Provisioner, is worthy the careful study of producers and manufacturers who are appreciative of governmental aid in disposing of their products to advantage and in enlarging their trade. It will be of special interest to those seeking foreign markets for the disposal of their surplus output, for it is in the development and exploitation of foreign fields for our trade activities that the Bureau of Manufactures has thus far done its chief and most effective work.

Such governments as Germany and such traders as the Germans have long led us in this development of foreign trade fields. They have gone at it systematically and sensibly, while we have been chiefly distinguished for our carelessness and indifference. Our foreign meat trade is perhaps an exception, for American packers have here as elsewhere applied the up-to-date methods which have made them the marvel of the modern business world. But otherwise American traders abroad have much to learn, and they have been slow to realize the fact.

Our government, too, had given little or no aid in this direction, and it was not until Major John M. Carson became the head of the Bureau of Manufactures that any systematic or intelligent effort was made to utilize our consular service for the benefit of our home producers and manufacturers, or to organize a government intelligence bureau which should be of practical value to our traders abroad. The accession, later, of Secretary Straus to the command of the Department of Commerce and Labor gave added impetus to the beneficial work, and his organization of the National Council of Commerce promises to make his name famous in our trade history.

The work of the Department and the Bureau of Manufactures deserves the hearty support and co-operation of our producers and manufacturers, and they should see to it that Congress provides adequate funds for carrying on the work of developing our foreign trade as it needs to be carried on.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

TITER TEST FOR OILS AND FATS.

An inquiry has been received by The National Provisioner regarding the titer test for oils and fats as performed in actual practice. It has been the aim of packers and others engaged in the fat industry to perfect a uniform titer test which should be simple and rapid in its determination, but at the same time should be accurate to a degree commensurate with its importance in classifying fats or oils. The information here given is the latest on the subject and covers the ground for all practical purposes.

The titer of a fat or oil is the temperature at or about which its latent heat of fusion disengages, and which is indicated by a rise of temperature read upon an accurately calibrated thermometer. Since, however, not very accurate readings are observable when the entire fatty substances are employed, which is essentially due to the complex nature of fats, it has been found and has become the universal practice that more uniform and accurate results are obtained when the fatty acids of fats alone are employed. This is accomplished by saponification when the glycerin constituent of the fats is eliminated.

Various methods have been devised, of which we mention here those of Delican, Wolfbauer and Finkener. Although varying merely within minor details from one another, quite discordant results are obtained, principally due to variations observed during the various manipulations in the performance of the same.

As considerable importance is attached to the titer test of fats, especially from a commercial standpoint, it was for a long time the desire of all persons engaged in the fat industries to devise a uniform method which would insure uniform results under all conditions. To this end the United States government through its Bureau of Chemistry has for several years past endeavored to lay down rules that would guarantee such results, which rules were based upon the practical experience and collaboration of many industrial chemists.

The results achieved thereby have been most satisfactory, so much so indeed, that we now have a fairly satisfactory method by means of which concordant results can be universally obtained, provided, however, close attention be paid to the strict observance of all of the particulars mentioned therein. The provisional official method is given here and it should govern all who wish to obtain comparable and reliable results.

It was thought at one time that the melting or the solidifying points of fats were equally available for the determination of the hardness of fats. This has, however, been disproven. Variable amounts of free fatty acids contained in fats, as also the varying proportions of the stearic, oleic or palmitic acids, and bodies of minor importance, tend to destroy the accuracy of the temperature readings. Moreover, the titer test is preferable in the case of those fats to which we wish to especially refer in this connection; that is, tallow, greases, lards, etc. We shall divide the official test into two parts, a description of the standard thermometer and the determination.

Standard Thermometer.—The thermometer must be graduated in tenth degrees from 10 to 60 degrees C., with a zero mark, and have an auxiliary reservoir at the upper end, also one between the zero mark and the 10 degree mark. The cavity in the capillary tube between the zero mark and the 10 degree mark must be at least 1 cm. below the 10 degree mark, the 10 degree mark to be about 3 or 4 cm. above the bulb, the length of the thermometer being about 15 inches in all. The thermometer is annealed for 75 hours at 450 degrees C., and the bulb is of Jena normal 16-111 glass, moderately thin, so that the thermometer will be quick acting. The bulb is about 3 cm. long and 6 mm. in diameter. The stem of the thermometer is 6 mm. in diameter and made of the best thermometer tubing, with scale etched on the stem; the graduation to be clear cut and distinct, but quite fine.

How to Make the Titer Test.

Determination.—Saponify 75 grams of fat in a metal dish with 60 cc. of 30 per cent. sodium hydroxid (36 degrees Baume), and 75 cc. of 95 per cent. by volume of alcohol or 120 cc. of water. Boil to dryness, with constant stirring to prevent scorching, over a very low flame or over an iron or asbestos plate. Dissolve the dry soap in a titer of boiling water, and if alcohol has been used boil for forty minutes in order to remove it, adding sufficient water to replace that lost in boiling. Add 100 cc. of 30 per cent. sulphuric acid (25 degrees Baume), to free the fatty acids, and boil until they form a clear transparent layer.

Wash with boiling water until free from sulphuric acid, collect in a small beaker, and place on the steam bath until the water has settled and the fatty acids are clear; then decant them into a dry beaker, filter, using hot water funnel, and dry 20 minutes at 100 degrees C.

When dried, cool the fatty acids to 15 or 20 degrees C. above the expected titer and transfer to the titer tube, which is 25 mm. in diameter and 100 mm. in length (1 by 4 inches), and made of glass about 1 mm. in thickness. Place in a 16-ounce saltmouth bottle of clear glass, about 70 mm. in diameter and 150 mm. high (2.8 by 6 inches), fitted with a cork, which is perforated so as to hold the tube rigidly when in position.

Suspend the thermometer, graduated to 0.10 degrees C., so that it can be used as a stirrer, and stir the mass slowly until the mercury remains stationary for thirty seconds. Then allow the thermometer to hang quietly, with the bulb in the center of the mass, and observe the rise of the mercury. The highest point to which it rises is recorded as the titer test of the fatty acids.

Test the fatty acids for complete saponification as follows:

Place 3 cc. in a test tube and add 15 cc. of alcohol (95 per cent. by volume). Bring the mixture to a boil and add an equal volume of ammonium hydroxid (0.96 specific gravity). A clear solution should result, turbidity indicating unsaponified fat. The titer must be made at about 20 degrees C. for all fats having a titer about 30 degrees C., and at 10 degrees C. below the titer for all other fats.

Point Which Must be Remembered.

So far these are the manipulations of the official method, which may conveniently be shortened in factory practice. However, we wish to emphasize a few points which must never be lost sight of, no matter how closely any of the methods be followed. Beginning with the first operation, that of saponification, it is absolutely essential that every particle of the fat taken must be completely saponified. It is, therefore, good practice for the beginner to apply the additional test given with that (Concluded on next page.)

Clyde Cwality Counts

BETTER MACHINERY for LESS MONEY

When you buy from us, the full value of your money is put into the goods and not into railroad fare and salaries of salesmen.

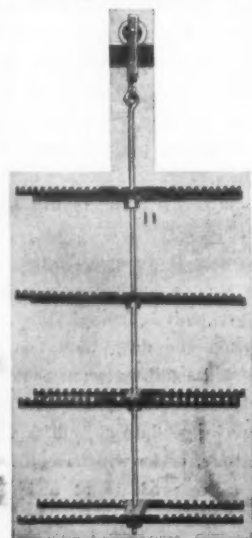
WE MANUFACTURE MACHINERY FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE

PACKING HOUSE, GLUE WORKS, SOAP WORKS, FATTY ACID PLANT, HOG HAIR PLANTS, GLYCERINE, FERTILIZER, LARD REFINING, OLEO FACTORIES

Also TANKS, KETTLES, CRUTCHERS and AGITATORS
CATTLE, SHEEP and HOG CONVEYORS

We Want Your Inquiries

Clyde Machine Works Co.
CHICAGO



Our Smoke House Tree.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

MODERN HOG-KILLING METHODS.

In municipal slaughterhouses in Europe where labor is cheap hogs are killed in a very slow and primitive way. They are stunned by a knock on the head and then bled while held on the floor or on a bench. On the same order hogs are killed in this country by farmers and small butchers. Up-to-date packers, however, to gain time, to reduce cost of killing and to thoroughly



BOSS JERKLESS HOG HOIST.

bleed the hogs, hoist them onto the bleeding rail, where they hang convenient for the sticker. The hoists used for this purpose are friction hoists, wheel hoists and chain hoists. The friction hoists require two men to operate, a hoister and a shackler; the other hoists only require a shackler. They discharge hogs automatically onto the bleeding rail.

To overcome the more or less jerky motion to which hogs are subjected by being dropped from the hoist onto the bleeding rail, which often causes bruised hams, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company invented the Boss jerkless hog hoist, an illustration of which is here shown. The bleeding rail and track on this hoist form a continuous path through the shackling pen. The shackled hog is gently elevated to the top of the hoist, from where it glides forward onto the bleeding rail by its own weight without a jerk or a miss.

These hoists are built single and double, are very simple and have fast hoisting capacity. Those interested in modern machinery in this line should confer with The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., who are the exclusive manufacturers of these Boss machines.

USES OF SOLID LUBRICANTS.

In an interesting article by L. H. Snyder on lubricants and lubrication, appearing in the December issue of "Graphite," some information worth knowing is given in a simple and direct way. On the subject of solid lubricants he says:

Probably the best known lubricant under this heading is flake graphite. The function

of flake graphite is to get right at the real cause of friction, to eliminate the irregularities by filling in the low spots and forming over the bearing surfaces a thin, tough, veneer-like coating of marvelous smoothness. It has been found by actual test and experience that friction is very much reduced, smoother running obtained, and wear and tear relieved.

Flake graphite should be used with oils or greases wherever they are used. It may be introduced to steam engine cylinders by means of a hand pump, with which all traction engines should be equipped, by means of special graphite lubricators or through a positive force-feed lubricator. Never attempt to feed it through a sight-feed lubricator, or with the oil through an oil cup, as graphite is heavier than oil and will eventually settle and you surely will have clogged pipes.

The use of graphite greases is advised. They do not cost much more than the average grease and their lubricating value is very much greater.

There are other uses for flake graphite. Whenever the boiler is cleaned a little graphite should be thrown into it and you will be able to remove the scale easily, as the metal surfaces will be covered with a film of graphite which will not interfere with the heat transfer in any way, as graphite is a good conductor of heat. It may be introduced with the water through an injector, but if a little is mixed to a stiff paste with kerosene and thrown in when the boiler is empty, the water, as it comes in, will deposit the graphite upon the metal surfaces. All pipe connections should be made with graphite, a little mixed to a stiff paste with oil (or special graphite pipe-joint compound) rather than using cement. When graphite is used you can break the connection at any time without straining the tools or spoiling the joint.

In gas engines, the flake graphite is introduced to the cylinders by putting it into the cylinder oil where splash lubrication is employed, in the proportions of about a teaspoonful to a quart of oil, or by means of one of the special graphite lubricators, or allowing the engine to inhale a trifle through the intake valves. Care must be exercised, however, not to use too much graphite and only the fine flake graphite is recommended for cylinder lubrication, known to the trade as No. 2.

BOSS PACKERS' EQUIPMENTS.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company report the installing and starting of Boss hog-killing machinery within the last few weeks at the following houses: Thomas Morrison & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, Boss hog scraper; H. H. Meyer Packing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, Boss jerkless hog hoist; C. F. Vissman & Co., Louisville, Ky., Boss hog scraper; Eckart Meat Company, Henderson, Ky., Boss jerkless hog hoist.

The Sullivan Packing Company of Detroit, Mich., started to kill hogs in their new packinghouse on October 11. They are well pleased with the good work of the Boss jerkless hog hoist and Boss hog scraper installed by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers of these up-to-date machines. The Boss hoist at this plant elevates the hogs 26 feet 4 inches on to the bleeding rail, and is said to do it to perfection, without a jerk or a miss. The Boss scraper cleans the hogs so rapidly, simply and perfectly that it is admired by all who see its good work. Packers wanting such machinery may consult with The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, who will be pleased to give all detailed information.

A MODEL LARD MIXER.

A large Buffalo lard mixer is now being built by Messrs. John E. Smith's Sons Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the Washington Slaughtering and Cold Storage Company, Washington, D. C. This mixer is being built to suspend between the ceilings of the first and second floors, and when placed in position will be one of the handiest and most complete lard mixers ever installed.

TITER TEST FOR OILS AND FATS.

(Concluded from preceding page.)

end in view. If saponification were not carried to completeness, such residual fat would prove a disturbing factor in the final reading of the thermometer.

The soap must be boiled to dryness and not burned; this drying is mainly for the purpose of driving off all the alcohol which has been used in the saponification of the fat. The fatty acids must be well washed, and then completely dried. Such drying can not be done too carefully. The stirring of the acids facilitates a thorough mixing of them, so as to obtain a uniform mixture at the time when the first crystals shall appear. It is, therefore, not necessary to stir before the crystals commence to appear, while constant stirring is called for during the beginning of the formation of the same, until a uniform and homogeneous mass has been obtained and all possibilities have been removed which would tend to a separation of the crystals.

The saltmouth bottle or any other convenient appliance which has been chosen serves the purpose of protecting the tube from outside or sudden draughts. For the same reason it is advisable to keep the bottle out of such places during the test, as an additional precaution.

With all of these points before the careful operator, there will be no reason why the most accurate and concordant results cannot be obtained, whereas even slight deviations from their essential features might destroy the entire value of the tests.

DIXON'S

ADTICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE
reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and at all friction points. Get free sample and booklet 13-C.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Marshfield, Mo.—The Marshfield Creamery Company has been incorporated. The incorporators are: Frank Kaufman, George Zeigelhofer, John H. Case, Guy Winslow and John Cologna.

New York, N. Y.—Morris Sands has incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock to deal in butter, cheese and eggs. The incorporators are: Jacob Wessberger, Moritz Wessberger and Harris J. Kempler.

New York, N. Y.—The Economy Butter Separator Company has incorporated with \$100,000 to manufacture dairy products, etc. The incorporators are: Albert H. T. Banzhaf, David C. Munson and Edwin J. Banzhaf.

Portland, Me.—The Automatic Individual Butter Cutter Company has incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock to deal in dairy products, etc. The officers are: President, B. N. Powell, Boston; treasurer, H. P. Knowlton; clerk, E. J. Burnham, all of Kittery.

Sewickley, Pa.—Application has been made for an intended corporation to be known as the Sewickley Ice and Supply Company, who will engage in the manufacture of ice, distilled water and cold air. The incorporators are: David A. Charles, Walter E. Patton and William C. Duncan.

Bedford, Pa.—The Bedford Ice & Cold Storage Company has incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Artesian Pure Ice Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: George W. Flaacke, Bernard I. Kamen and M. G. Bender.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Meyers Mallory Ice & Coal Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock. The president is M. Wayne Kratz.

New York, N. Y.—Brown & Secomb have been incorporated with \$250,000 to deal in tropical fruits. The incorporators are: Thomas Rawlinson, Charles R. Washbourne, George L. Buchman, Joseph H. Moore and Henry B. Hegeman.

ICE NOTES.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Hawes Bros.' ice house at Sloan Lake has been destroyed by fire with a loss of several thousand dollars.

Juanita, Pa.—Grazier Bros. are erecting a 30-ton ice plant in conjunction with the Ellenberger Packing Company's plant.



Dry Insulation

is of vital importance. Papers that absorb and retain moisture are a menace to economical refrigeration.

GIANT Insulating PAPER

Positively prevents the entrance of all moisture.

Air-tight chambers are equally important. Pinholes and cracks, common faults with most papers, are unknown in GIANT.

A perfect insulator.

No oil, tar or rosin. Perfectly odorless and air-tight. Acid proof.

Write for Prices and Samples

The Standard Paint Company
General Offices

100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Branches:

Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia
Boston, New Orleans

NEPONSET

THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.

F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.



Buffalo, N. Y.—The Hahnemann Hospital has received a permit to erect a \$15,000 ice manufacturing plant.

Lovedale, Ill.—The Fox River Packing Company are to install a 30-ton York ice machine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Panama Brewing and Refrigerating Co. have commissioned Koelle, Speth & Company, of this city, to prepare plans for a \$200,000 brewery and ice manufacturing plant to be built in the City of Panama, Panama.

Newport News, Va.—The plant of the Old Dominion Brewing & Ice Company has been sold for \$100,000 to R. C. Bradshaw, representing the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Newburyport, Mass.—W. W. Flanders is erecting a large ice storage house here.

McKeesport, Pa.—Wm. H. Koughan is to erect a large ice cream plant at the corner of Buena Vista and Rose streets.

Eaton, Ohio.—It is reported here that the Electric Development Company, of Providence, R. I., is negotiating for the purchase of the Eaton Electric Light, Ice & Power plant. If the deal is perfected the plant will be rebuilt and put in an up-to-date condition.

Baird, Tex.—The plant of the Farmers and Merchants' Gin, Light and Ice Company has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$6,000.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—The plant of the Martinsburg Ice & Coal Company has been totally destroyed by fire.

SELF-RELIANCE A BUSINESS ASSET.

Self-reliance is a greater power than dynamite, but it does not work in so explosive a manner. The business man who feels confident that his ideas will win business for him has already won half the battle, providing that feeling of confidence has a good foundation. When he feels that he can do the business he generally not only finds a way of doing it, but he is able to enthrall those about him, and the further he goes the more help he gathers around him and the more he is able to do.

There is a good deal of difference between self-reliance and foolhardiness. The self-reliant man always takes ample time to gather facts before deciding upon a course of action, then lays his plans and fights it out on the lines planned. The other fellow rushes in blindly, feeling that his judgment is so good that investigation is unnecessary, and he generally makes a mess out of everything attempted.

High Grade **ICE TOOLS** insure better work on the field and in the house—resulting in larger profits

COAL AND ICE Elevating and Conveying Machinery

Gifford Wood Co.
HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Send for Catalog

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

REFRIGERATION IN MEAT TRADE.

In his course of lectures for butchers and others at the Edinburgh College of Agriculture at Edinburgh, Scotland, Prof. Loudon M. Douglas took for the subject of the third of the series "The Application of Refrigeration to the Meat Industry." The lecture was illustrated by means of lantern slides, diagrams, chemical experiments and numerous exhibits. Among the exhibits were a set of thermometers, sectional models of insulation from the Armstrong Cork Company, and other specimens of insulation, a block of pure crystal ice, various specimens of game which had been kept in cold storage for six months, and exhibits of fresh, frozen and chilled beef.

Professor Douglas stated that the early history of refrigeration was somewhat obscure, and he proceeded to give examples of the early application of cold in its primitive forms. Records of the cooling business, however, did not begin until the nineteenth century, and even then it was not till about 1850 that we might say that proper records became available. About that time the natural ice business had grown to great dimensions, and it would appear as if natural ice had become the principal source of cooling effects in all countries.

In 1834 an English patent on the subject of the utilization of compressed gas as a refrigerating agent was taken out by Joseph Perkins. In France also, in the fifties, Carré had worked at refrigeration, first with ether, and then with ammonia. From 1860 until 1870 was a busy time in the developing of refrigerating machinery, and it then became apparent that the natural ice business would soon become a thing of the past. In 1879 Bell & Coleman installed refrigerating machinery on board the steamship "Strathleven" and brought the first cargo of frozen meat to London, and since then the fleet of steamers which was engaged in this business had become an enormous one.

The lecturer proceeded to give an interesting description of the theory of refrigeration

and explained his meaning by demonstrating the various refrigerating effects produced from freezing mixtures, and then traced the business throughout its various stages to highly complex, duplex refrigerating machinery. On the subject of insulation, a very great deal could be said, and the various specimens which were exhibited showed the great diversity which exists in insulating material. Their relative values, however, could be clearly stated in a concise manner, he said, and their uses reduced to an absolute rule.

The method of application to the meat industry of cooling effects had three principal aspects: (a) Fresh meat storage in abattoirs or in shops. (b) Chilling and curing. (c) The shipment of frozen meat. It was possible to give many illustrations of all these various aspects, and many interesting pictures showing the gradual application of refrigerating machinery to the small shop and to the large house, and then to the abattoir and the factory, were exhibited, and the distinctions that exist between the various applications were carefully pointed out.

By means of a very complete model the lecturer was able to show the construction of an ideal cooler, by which it became possible to circulate the air of a room or any number of rooms, and he proceeded to say

that in connection with fresh meat the circulation of the air was indispensable, as it was also for chilling purposes, but that where meat was required to be frozen there did not exist the same necessity for air circulation. But a better method was, first of all to chill the meat by circulation, and to subsequently reduce its temperature further by means of still air, until it reached any

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

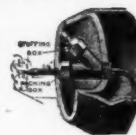
HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING



Established
as the
Standard.
Pamphlets
free.

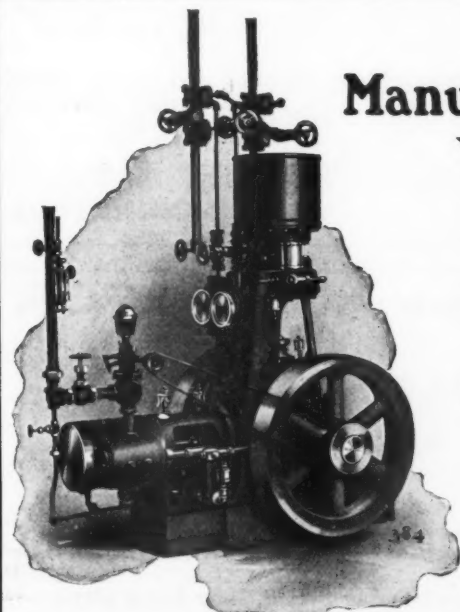


Specify B. B.

Shipments Immediate

B. B. AMMONIA MAY BE OBTAINED FROM
THE FOLLOWING:

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.
BALTIMORE, 106 W. Lombard St., Joseph S. Wernig.
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk Street, Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Seneca Street, Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, 83 E. McMicken Ave., The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.
HOUSTON, Southwestern Engineering & Supply Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
JACKSONVILLE, Park Building, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Western Storage & Forwarding Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, 151 N. Los Angeles St., United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.
PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station, Penna. Transfer Co., Ltd.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, 1100 N. Levee, McPheeter's Warehouse Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, 2nd and Market Sts., United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SEATTLE, 108 Main St., United Iron Works.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.



York Manufacturing Co.

YORK, PA.

We manufacture the machinery and parts needed to equip a complete Ice or Refrigerating Plant:

MACHINES, CONDENSERS, TANKS, CANS, COOLERS, PIPING.

Boilers and Ammonia Fittings of All Kinds.

We employ over 1,250 men in the manufacture of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively.

CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST.

**Main Office and Works,
YORK, PA.**

BRANCH OFFICES:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Atlanta.

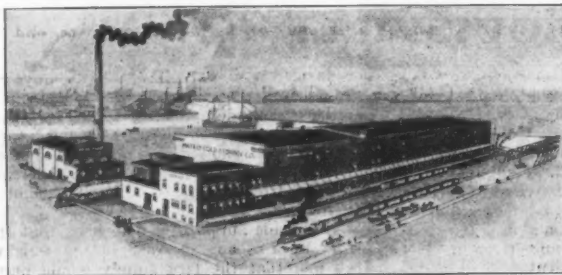
GENERAL WESTERN OFFICE:

1660 Menadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.
St. Louis, Houston, Oakland, Cal.

HATELY COLD STORAGE COMPANY, CHICAGO

Office, 70 Board of Trade

Warehouse, 37th St. and Chicago River



**Concrete Construction,
Fire Proof**

**Advances made on Con-
signments of Hog Product**

Address all communications to

HATELY BROTHERS

General Commission Merchants

Chicago, Illinois

degree above zero that might be considered necessary.

In conclusion, it was pointed out that in the storing of meat, as in the cooking of meat, muscular tissue must be regarded as an extremely bad conductor of heat, and as a consequence could only be chilled or frozen slowly. Conversely it could only be thawed out slowly. The reason why frozen meat decomposes so much on the surface, he said, was because of the rapid thawing out of the tissues there, and, while the centre of a piece of frozen meat may be perfectly hard and sound, decomposition may have set in on the outside surfaces which have been exposed to a high temperature.

In cooking, the non-conductivity of meat is illustrated by the fact that it takes a long time before the heat of cooking or roasting

reaches the internal parts of the muscular tissue. Bones, however, were good conductors, and thus they acted in an entirely opposite way to muscle, and this explained why in cooking it was found that the meat close to the bone might be perfectly cooked, and at the same time the internal part of the muscles might be in an uncooked state.

It is interesting to learn that, owing to the fact that this course of lectures at the Edinburgh College of Agriculture, which is the first of its kind, has become so popular that there is a likelihood of their scope being so extended next year as to make them

form part of an organized course of study which will entitle students who may follow it up to a diploma in the meat industry. Should such a course be instituted it will go a long way to putting the industry upon a higher basis than it enjoys at the present time in Great Britain. The same idea is followed in the United States in our agricultural colleges, the new veterinary school to be established by the University of Illinois at the Chicago Stock Yards, and in a minor way by our retail butchers' associations in their examination system for butchers.

PIONEER MAKERS OF BLOCK INSULATION AND ROCK MINERAL WOOL

YOU SHOULD USE
ROCK COTTON INSULATING BLOCKS
(Patented)—(Copyrighted)

A fire and water-proof stone felt, containing no animal or vegetable matter; it will not rot or disintegrate from any cause. Has stood the test of time and every scientific test.

Received Grand Prize and Gold Medal World's Fair, 1904, in competition with all other materials.

TRY IT WITH FIRE; SOAK IT IN OIL; LIGHT WITH A MATCH; DO THE SAME WITH ALL OTHER MATERIALS IN USE. Our Rock Cotton Block, you will find, is the only one left.

(Patented) **SAWYER'S STONE CORK** (Copyrighted)
A sponge stone, lighter than cork, costs less, and has been proven by test to be more efficient and less hydroscopic.

(Copyrighted) **SAWYERITE SATURATED
AND COATED INSULATING PAPERS**

With 50 years of paper making experience back of them.

ODORLESS. Water-proof. Air Tight. Acid, Alkali and Gas Proof. Samples, proofs and prices furnished upon application.

Materials furnished complete or work applied any place in the United States.

AMERICAN INSULATING MATERIAL MFG. CO.

Office, Suite 1204 Bank of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Factories: Alexandria, Ind., U. S. A.

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Keeping Old Trade

IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS

Getting New Customers

But you can do both by carrying **DOVE BRAND HAMS AND BACON**

There is fifty years of experience in selecting and curing behind them. They always "taste like more." That is why they make and hold customers.

John C. Roth Packing Co.

Government Inspection.

CINCINNATI, O.

MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR

FOR

COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

140 Cedar Street, New York City



PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Healthier Markets—Diminished Hog Receipts—Good Undertone—Moderately Advanced Prices—Unimportant Liquidation—Marked Confidence in Late Deliveries.

The hog products markets have not had marked new speculative activity. The "longs" have, however, clung to holdings with increased confidence. The market has almost steadily, through the week, gone in favor of holding interests, although advanced prices have been in moderate degree. There has been no marked excitement in the trading.

It would appear that the situation is coming out essentially as seemed likely it would immediately upon a falling off in hog supplies.

The only apprehension of the market was of possible January liquidation. There has been no sign of pressure to sell the early delivery even in accepting the moderate profits possible upon it for the week.

Where confidence in the market has been of a marked order the carrying charges, as much more favorable this year than they were at this time last year, permit more extensive holding of the May option and do away with necessity in crowding the January option for sale.

It has been observed that the hog supplies marketed to packing points have been this week under estimates, and have fallen off. The less than looked for hog supply may mean here and there neglect of hog marketing through the holiday period; on the whole, however, there is reason to believe that the period is near for less liberal hog supplies than those that have been had, although the

probabilities are, of course, of fairly full hog supplies for several weeks more.

But there had been inability to make important accumulations of lard in the more active hog marketing period. It is reasonable to suppose that a moderate lard supply will be of more moment than it is at present. It strikes us that there will be deficient supplies of lard for the season's use and that much more of the compound than in last year will have to be substituted.

It has been noted for two or three weeks that the lard stock has been kept down by regular demands and consignments yet that compounds have been more freely exported than they were last year, for the same time, and that the home consumption of them has been larger than then.

The fact that hog products prices are materially higher than they were last year at this time has no especial significance, considering the depressed conditions of general business at this time last year, and the lower prices of hogs and corn then than now.

Comparison of corn prices at this writing with those last year, same time, show May delivery at 60¢c. and 57¢c.; July, 61¢c. and 56¢c. respectively, or 3¢c. higher prices for corn this year than last year. Hogs are about one cent per lb. higher than they were a year ago. The hog products markets stand about 1¢c. per lb. higher than last year for lard, from \$3.63.25 higher for pork, and 1¢c. per lb. higher for ribs.

The opinion had been held that hog feeding of corn had been done in large degree only in sections that had deficient supplies of other fodder, or mostly those that had suffered from the drought of the fall months and that

the farmer was not likely to do any more corn feeding than compelled to; this opinion has been conceded more recently by general trade sources. The hogs marketed at Chicago last week showed average weights of only 210 lbs. against 214 lbs. in the previous week, 217 lbs. corresponding week in 1907, and 225 lbs. in 1906.

Some trade supposition had been that there would be a steady increase in the weight of hogs and that the lard supply would become much larger than it is shown to be.

Other contention had been, as noted in these reviews, that the farmer lost money last year in feeding corn liberally, in considering the low prices for hogs and the higher market for corn, as the season wore on, and that this season he was impressed with the opinion that corn was better property for holding than hogs; therefore he was marketing hog supplies in an urgent way and holding on to his grain. This disposition meant an early exhaustion of surplus hog supplies.

With all of the trade talk early in the season that there would be a big yielding in the prices of corn just as soon as the new crop began moving forward freely, the fact remains that corn prices are fairly well supported, or that the concessions in prices have been much less than some trade sources expected they would be.

The farmer is not crowding his corn supplies for sale. The enlarged each season direct trade sources, outside of livestock feeding, for the grain, makes it doubtful that buyers are going to get advantages of a radical order concerning corn prices.

The foreign demands for hog products should be somewhat better through the winter

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE
REFINED
LARD**



months than they were in that time last year, as trade affairs are more satisfactory now than then, however less than normal they are. The current foreign demands are moderate, partly because of the holiday season. The liberal shipments to Europe direct from packers' hands, as in excess of those of last year, are not burdensomely felt in the foreign markets, which respond in tone to the late improved sentiment over prices in this country.

The various meat supplies are naturally added to at the packing points by the rate of productions, else there would be insufficient supplies for use at a more advanced period of the season, with then falling off in hog receipts. The consumption is nearly normal of the leading cuts of meats, considering the period of the year. The demands for supplies have been mainly from the South and Southwest. The Eastern markets have been narrowing demands so far as those from distributors, by indisposition to carry marked accumulations at the close of the year. There should be much more general resupplying with meats, as well as with lard, with the turn of the year.

The cottonseed oil market, which, directly or indirectly, in some degree influences the lard position, through consumption of compounds, has not varied in prices in marked degree for the week. There seems to be quite firm holding of cotton oil prices, as permitted by steady deliveries of productions on old contracts to foreign markets largely and home markets moderately. There are, however, surplus supplies of crude oil making, however small, as a factor present supplies of refined. The big refiners are producing enough crude oil for their use and neglect the outside offerings; this may mean, at length, disturbed market prices. The general productions of the oil are quite large, but there is also a liberal consumption. It looks as if the cotton oil would be steadily had at reasonable prices for the make of compounds at very moderate prices compared with the prices of pure lard.

In New York export demand for pork is steady in light degree at well sustained prices with continued small offerings of short clear. Sales: 275 bbls. mess at \$16.50@17 in job lots; short clear quoted \$20.25@22.50; family, \$18@18.50. Western steam lard has moderate export demand; quoted \$9.65. City steam

lard is firmer; quoted \$9@9.18. The compounds have good, full home consumption and more than usual export demand; quoted 6 7/8@7c. for car lots. In city meats moderate trading in pickled bellies, with 9@9 1/4c. quoted.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—Reserved offerings still of the more desirable lots and a firm market; moderately active distributions of supplies. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., \$25.50@26.50; barreled mess, \$12@13; family, \$16@16.50; packet, \$14.50@15.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,171 bbls. pork (2,502 bbls. last year); 9,351,650 lbs. meats (9,671,995 lbs. last year); 16,303,573 lbs. lard (8,845,660 lbs. last year). From November 1, 20,980 bbls. pork (19,716 bbls. last year); 71,538,774 lbs. meats (68,102,466 lbs. last year); 96,063,800 lbs. lard (79,085,016 lbs. last year).

The increase in exports since November 1, this season, compared with the previous season, is shown as equal to 252,800 lbs. pork, 3,436,308 lbs. meats, 16,978,784 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 23, 1908:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 198,582 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,696 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 38,594 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 32,589 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,236 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,879 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 16,333 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 93,387 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 16,043 lbs.; Havre, France, 9,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 28,240 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,083 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,571,373 lbs.; London, England, 103,664 lbs.; Manchester, England, 54,597 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 74,130 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 2,560 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 68,623 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 7,620 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 24,850 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 12,500 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 13,865 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,550 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 27,000 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,146 lbs.; Colon, Panama,

lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,212 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 966 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 310,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 54,392 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 28,249 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,522 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,376,658 lbs.; London, England, 61,559 lbs.; Manchester, England, 5,970 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 3,160 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 17,329 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 8,080 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 3,964 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 713 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 4,436 lbs.; Port

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended Dec. 19, 1908, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		From
	Week Dec. 19, 1908.	Week Dec. 21, 1907.	Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 19, 1908.
United Kingdom	1,439	579	6,094
Continent	565	271	3,177
So. & Cen. Am.	694	345	2,253
West Indies	359	911	7,313
Br. No. Am. Col.	114	200	2,219
Other countries . . . . .	.....	205	14
Total	3,171	2,502	20,980

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom	8,726,450	8,456,675	66,924,109
Continent	274,200	949,780	2,162,604
So. & Cen. Am.	71,000	96,050	815,475
West Indies	280,000	169,490	1,609,101
Br. No. Am. Col. . . . .	.....	.....	15,485
Other countries . . . . .	.....	.....	12,000
Totals	9,351,650	9,671,995	71,538,774

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom	8,006,650	3,891,660	42,710,124
Continent	7,951,143	3,306,669	47,007,511
So. & Cen. Am.	190,403	750,950	2,162,770
West Indies	796,480	883,531	4,042,542
Br. No. Am. Col. . . . .	.....	3,350	41,753
Other countries	8,900	9,950	90,100
Totals	16,953,573	8,845,660	96,063,800

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,399	4,634,950	11,393,650
Boston	118	2,662,125	417,250
Portland, Me.	25	746,025	164,000
Philadelphia	292	.....	1,412,176
Baltimore . . . . .	.....	11,200	564,115
Mobile	45	114,000	351,180
New Orleans	292	57,800	412,120
St. John, N. B. . . . .	.....	1,125,550	922,500
Galveston . . . . .	.....	.....	1,286,602
Totals	3,171	9,351,650	16,953,573

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Dec. 19, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 21, 1907.	Increase.
Fork, pounds ...	4,196,000	3,943,200	252,600
Meats, pounds ..	71,538,774	68,102,466	3,436,308
Lard, pounds ...	96,063,800	79,085,016	16,978,784

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton. Per Ton. Per 100 lbs.			
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	24c.
Oil cake	7/6	7/6	11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	24c.
Butter	25/	30/	48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	24c.

DO YOU EXPORT

on R. R. Through B/L? If you do, write me and find out how you can continue your present shipping arrangements and also secure the benefits of my notification system without additional expense to yourself or consignee.

H. M. SCHWARZSCHILD
Export Freight Broker Forwarding Agent
45 Broadway, New York.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, December 19, 1908, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Coke.	Cottonseed Gals.	Bacon Hams.	Beef. Tallow.	Pork.	Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
Arabie, Liverpool . . . . .	.....	.....	4573	406	655	794	8496
Lusitania, Liverpool . . . . .	.....	.....	250	754	155	46	1094
*Minnehaha, London . . . . .	.....	.....	128	.....	5	125	840
Oceanic, Southampton . . . . .	.....	.....	164	.....	61	.....	550
*Philadelphia, Southampton . . . . .	.....	.....	711	.....	37	5	1500
Exeter City, Bristol . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2450
*Columbia, Glasgow	350	.....	776	177	100	385	660
Rossetti, Manchester	90	.....	175	.....	12	612	7345
Kais'in Aug. Victoria, Hamburg	1175	.....	.....	20	45	2195	9350
Statendam, Rotterdam	7500	1674	135	.....	20	2100	7295
Finland, Antwerp	8820	200	365	110	287	310	3890
Marina, Antwerp	10607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prinz Friedrich Wil., Bremen . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1020
Louisiane, Havre	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Chicago, Havre . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	750
*Californie, Bordeaux & Dunkirk	429	.....	.....	.....	107	105	1529
Algeria, Mediterranean	372	900	5	50	.....	.....	50
San Giorgio, Mediterranean	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	275
Kybfels, South Africa	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80

Total 27299 6548 259 7786 20 1055 1398 7271 47383
Last week 19601 17726 814 7652 255 1044 1412 10225 68020
Same time in 1907 24008 † 2334 7580 1370 985 758 4882 50192
45 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship co. †No record.

**SAME TO YOU
and MANY OF THEM**

LARD COMPOUND—OLEO NEUTRAL—STEARINE—C. S. OIL.

**ONLY
MORE SO
IF YOU USE
OUR SERVICES**

TALLOW—GREASE.

**STERNE
& SON CO**
Postal Tel. Building
CHICAGO

GLUE STOCK—BONES.

**JUST
BROKERS**

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—While the London auction sale was not particularly encouraging, as it reported by private cables an unchanged market, with only 600 casks sold out of 1,610 casks offered, while the public advices said it was 6d. lower, yet the markets in this country were held firmly and some sales were made at prices that could not be made in the previous week.

Thus a sale of 100 hogsheads New York City was made at 5½c. to the home trade, and it will be recollected there was neglect last week at that price. This makes a market for the New York City hogsheads for weekly contract deliveries, which are now at 5½c. The New York City, tierces, special, is firm at 6½c., at which price sales of 500 tierces. The steady demands for the New York City, tierces, special, uses up the larger than ordinary production, as the productions are increased by the absorption of fat supplies not permitted for edible purposes. The city edible tallow is quoted at 7½c., without further trading.

The country made tallow does not come upon the market in excess of regular moderate demands, as shippers feel that demands are not likely to be urgent in the holiday season. Moreover the shippers, in the country, have the opinion of more favorable markets with the new year. Sales for the week of 290,000 lbs. in lots at 5½@5¾c. for fair to 6@6¼c. for prime and some choice lots held to 6½c.

On the whole it may be said that the market is having about as much vitality as expected for it in the closing week of the year. The fact that foreign markets are slack for the week means little when it is considered that in all continental and United Kingdom markets observance of the Christmas holidays runs over practically a week, in which time little interest is shown in business.

It is believed that English markets will need supplies from this country early in the new year. Moreover there is prospect of increased home demands for supplies, as soap makers' buying has been for some time of a careful order.

The cattle receipts, which last week, were liberal and in excess of those of the previous year, same time, will likely in a short time show some falling off. There has been some little pressure to market the cattle because of the strong market prices for corn.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market advanced to 10¼c. in New York and Chicago and closed

quite firm. Increased demands for compounds and a healthier pure lard market encouraged buying by compound makers of the stearine. Besides it was thought that cattle receipts would soon fall off and that the late hurried marketing of the cattle would mean just so much less of a supply later on in the season.

The consumption of compounds is liberal, in excess of that of last year, and the use of cotton oil and stearine that much enlarged.

Sales of 350,000 lbs. in New York at 10¼c. and 500,000 lbs. in Chicago at 10¼c.

OLEO OIL.—By the decline of the week the market is brought to a point for more confidence. Demands increased a little. Increased rate of production and the narrow trading, peculiar to the holiday period, in Rotterdam, occasioned the recent concessions in prices. Sales of 2,000 tierces for shipment at 75 florins and 1,000 tierces prime at 68 florins. Quotations: Rotterdam, 75@77 florins; New York, choice, 13½c.; No. 2, 9@9¼c.; No. 3, 9c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

LARD STEARINE.—Lifeless market, as lard refiners' out-turns are about sufficient for their needs; 10½@11c. quoted.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Sufficient foreign market demands to absorb productions. Double pressed quoted 6¾c. per lb.

GREASE.—Moderate export demand and slightly improved home soap makers' buying. Somewhat freer supplies are held at firm prices, in harmony with the developed tone in the tallow market. Quotations: Yellow, 5@5¼c.; brown, 4½@5c.; bone, 5@5½c.; white, "B" and "A," 5½@6½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Small supplies tend to firm holding of prices rather than material demand. Yellow quoted 5¾c.; white, 6½@6¼c. Chicago quotes about 5¾c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Moderate supplies of Ceylon and not excessive supplies of Cochín, with confident tones to foreign markets and fairly full consumption, enables strong holding of prices in this country. New York quotes Cochín, spot, 7¼@7½c.; do., January and March shipments, \$7.25@7.37½; Ceylon, spot, 6¾@7c.; do., December shipment, 6¾c.; do., January and March shipments, 7c.

CORN OIL.—Some round lots have been shipped to Europe from New Orleans. The production of glucose has increased, as usual at this time of the year, and there is a small increase in corn oil production. But rather more demand strengthens prices. About \$5.20 quoted for car lots, perhaps some outside lots at \$5.10.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers buy moderately at fairly steady prices. Prime quoted 75@78c.

PALM OIL.—Consumption is sufficient to

prevent burdensome accumulation of supplies; therefore a strong market. Prime red, 5½@6c.; do., to arrive, 5¼@5½c.; Lagos, spot, 6½c.; do., to arrive, 6c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Narrow order of distributions to consumers, with the season of the year, and little change in prices. 20 cold test, 85@90c.; 30 do. at 70c.; 40 do., 55@57c.; prime, 54@55c.; No. 1, at 46@47c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Limon, Costa Rica, 811 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 7,013 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 14,800 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,881 lbs.; Southampton, England, 4,747 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 909 lbs.

LARD.—Aarhus, Denmark, 43,500 lbs.; Acera, Bolivia, 1,916 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,305 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 340,119 lbs.; Baracoa, Cuba, 2,266 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 32,250 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 4,200 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 354,279 lbs.; Bristol, England, 50,400 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8,696 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 43,240 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 445,771 lbs.; Caibarien, Cuba, 97,781 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 32,867 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 49,000 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 4,000 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,732 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 51,300 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 132,897 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 215,092 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,786 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 26,600 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,315,644 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 184,024 lbs.; Havre, France, 181,352 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,242 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,575 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 281,886 lbs.; Leghorn, Italy, 6,200 lbs.; London, England, 274,210 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 727,056 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 6,300 lbs.; Manchester, England, 633,144 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 10,200 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 51,200 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 131,436 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 68,120 lbs.; Port Natal, Africa, 14,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 28,208 lbs.; Puerto Plato, San Domingo, 7,073 lbs.; Rangoon, Burma, 5,500 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,495,753 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 92,165 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 240,786 lbs.; Southampton, England, 101,097 lbs.; Santander, Spain, 1,000 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 2,660 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 2,060 lbs.; Tumbaco, Colombia, 2,418 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 10,625 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,977 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Callao, Peru, 500 gals.; Glasgow, Scotland, 30 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 170 bbls.; Manchester, England, 25 bbls.

PORK.—Dunkirk, France, 117 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 58 bbls.; Inagua, W. I., 5 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 54 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 284 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 78 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 450 bbls.; London, England, 75 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 90 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 27 bbls.; Puerto

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

We have an arrival of choice Lagos Palm Oil, also Palm Kernel Oil

Prices given on application

383 West Street, New York

Plata, San Domingo, 8 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 12 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 80 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 509 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 40 bbls.

SAUSAGES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 210 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 42 pgs.; Havana, Cuba, 7 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 45 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 150 bxs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 100 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 23, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 20 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 101 tes., 50 kgs., 287 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 55 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 tes.; Colon, Panama, 226,114 lbs., 186 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 bbls., 25 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 16 bbls., 10 tes.; Dunkirk, France, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 63 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 50 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 91 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 45 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 827 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 29 bbls., 5 tes., 39,563 lbs.; Havre, France, 323,207 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 45 bbls.; Leghorn, Italy, 50 tes.; London, England, 449,255 lbs., 115 tes., 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 881,683 lbs., 35 bbls., 301 tes.; Lisbon, Spain, 20 bbls.; Mauritius, W. I., 25 tes.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 8 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 13 bbls., 8 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 28 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 12 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,322,598 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 431 bbls., 19 tes.; St. Kitts, W. I., 75 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 25 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 55 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 216 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 345 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 140 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 379 tes.; London, England, 750 tes.; Malmö, Sweden, 145 tes.; Piræus, Greece, 65 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,197 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 95 tes.; Smyrna, Cuba, 210 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,855 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 9,700 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,760 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,200 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 3,000 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.

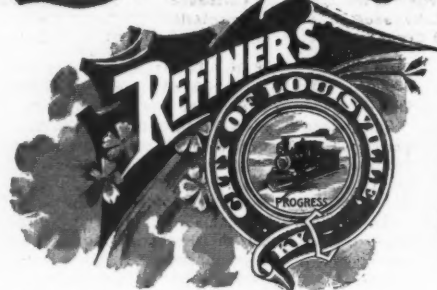
TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 12,373 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 8,678 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 7,065 lbs.; Puerto Plata, San Domingo, 1,749 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 106,552 lbs.

TONGUE.—Copenhagen, Denmark, 10 bbls., 25 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 100 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 164 pgs.; Bordeaux, France, 150 cs.; Bristol, England, 685 pgs.; Cape Town, Africa, 667 pgs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 15 cs.; Colon, Panama, 70 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 804 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 1,375 cs.; Havre, France, 255 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 27 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 267 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 134 cs.; Liverpool, Eng-

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
IDEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ACIDITY SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K STS.
P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED "PRIVATE" TWENTIETH CENTURY "A.B.C." 4th AND 5th EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

land, 1,016 cs.; London, England, 464 cs.; Manchester, England, 918 cs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 210 cs.; Port Natal, Africa, 150 cs.; Progreso, Mexico, 50 cs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 15 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 100 cs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 38 cs.

ENFORCEMENT OF PURE FOOD LAW.

The work of the Bureau of Chemistry in connection with the enforcement of the food law is touched upon as follows in Secretary Wilson's annual report:

The report of the chemist records the progress made during the first year of the execution of the Food and Drugs Act. The manifold difficulties in the organization and inauguration of such a work are apparent even upon superficial consideration of the subject; and, when one considers the scientific problems involved, the necessity of training the majority of the increased force, whether scientists or inspectors, and the double duty of securing justice for the manufacturer and the consumer alike, it is apparent that it is the part of wisdom to make haste slowly,

particularly in regard to some decisions which are especially far-reaching in their effects.

In putting the law into operation, every effort has been made to avoid working hardship upon any one. The decisions of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection as reached have been issued in a series of leaflets and have been widely distributed to manufacturers, dealers and importers, that they might be aware of the attitude of the Department in regard to the points raised. At the same time much of the moral effect of the law depended upon a vigorous enforcement of its provisions, and such enforcement was plainly due the consumer for the protection of his health and his purse. It has been the endeavor of the Department to pursue a purely impartial and equitable course, giving due weight to all of these considerations.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

Send For A Sample OF THE NEW HAM BRANDER AND INSPECTION TAG

Cannot be removed without breaking. Neat, attractive, sanitary.
Easy to affix. Impossible to take off and place on other brands.

THE BEST AND HANDIEST INVENTION OF ITS KIND

MANUFACTURED BY

WILAND & CO., 205 WILLOW ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Fairly Well Supported Market—Light Variations in Prices—No Pressure South or at Seaboard—Steady, Full Deliveries on Maturing Contracts—Moderate Only New Demands—Less Than Usual Accumulations of Refined—Increasing Supplies of Crude.

The cottonseed oil market shows with the winding up of the year a more than usually even trading basis. The prices are barely changed. In that respect the situation is essentially as had been outlined as probable for the trading this side of the New Year.

It had looked probable that supplies of refined would be closely wanted for delivery on old contracts up to January.

It appears that the extent of the export business in the early fall months for deliveries through November and December was clearly defined in our reports at that time; therefore there was little probability of surplus, or at least burdensome, productions until the new year was reached, even if large supplies are to be made at that time. There is a good deal of refined to go out on maturing contracts in January. Indeed sales had been made, at least moderately, for deliveries all through the winter months, to foreign markets and in light degree for some of the spring months. It remains a question as to whether productions are of an order to exceed requirements for probable future market prices.

There is little doubt that the season's

production will be of a record order. We are, as well, looking for an exceptionally brisk consumption in home and foreign markets.

There are traders with the opinion that prices are quite reasonable for a season's trading basis, while other trade sources regard the market as likely to be influenced at length by liberal rate of productions.

The time is near at hand, in our opinion, when clearer ideas will be had than at present concerning the remainder of the season's course of prices.

It is a satisfaction, however, that the market has retained a comfortable trading basis for practically three months of the new crop season, in which time several hundred thousand barrels of the production have found distributions promptly to European and miscellaneous home markets.

Our table of exports shows the much more important foreign movement that has taken place and justifies our statement of early in the season that the foreign movement would for the season entire exceed that of the previous year by at least 200,000 bbls.

Moreover, the compound makers in this country have used more of the oil than they used last year, from the beginning of the new season. The soapmakers have hardly used more of the oil than they used last year.

Some of the foreign markets are quiet in new demands, influenced in some degree by the holiday tone of general business. The Rotterdam market is, however, just now restrained in buying by slackness in butterine trading, and disposition to wait rejuvenated

market conditions for all raw materials, as well as for manufactured products.

It is our belief that Rotterdam will take more cotton oil than it took last year, not only because of the present and prospective statistical situation of oleo oil, but in the likelihood that it will use less coconut oil than it used last year, and will take as much oleo oil and cotton oil as possible to fill in from less free buying of other materials.

There should be, shortly after the turn of the year, more important demand from Mediterranean markets, which at present is of a moderate but steady order.

The butter making countries are, also, likely to be material buyers in a few weeks, or as soon as the hog fat markets become straightened from their favorable supply situations.

It is not observed that our home consumers are at all anxious in negotiating for supplies ahead, but are steady buyers as their wants for prompt use dictate. There is some inclination to see how the market will turn out in January on the part of home consumers.

We think the principal refiners are careful buyers of outside lots of crude, and that these outside lots are accumulating in supply.

As it looks to us the large refiners have had steady full supplies of seed, and, as making steady liberal productions, are well situated with crude oil supplies for demands upon them by their consuming interests, as to protect such sales of refined as they had

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil
 "ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil
 "STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil
 "DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil
 "APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil
 "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow
 "WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil
 "EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil
 "BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow
 "SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow
 "WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White
 (Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequaled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES
KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
 LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

made ahead, therefore have not been compelled to buy freely the outside holdings of crude.

Moreover, it is understood that transportation of crude oil supplies from the mills has been, generally speaking, exceptionally prompt, and that productions have been forwarded close to needs of the leading interests, whereby they have been satisfied largely by their own outputs.

It remains a question as to the length of time the large interests can neglect, in the degree they do, the miscellaneous offerings of crude oil supplies.

Spasmodic demands for crude oil, as noted recently, more especially from Western soap-makers, served to steady the general market for the time.

The mills are practically in most of the Southeast upon a \$4 per 100 lb. trading basis, with up to \$4 paid for January deliveries. In the Southwest and some other sections, as will be observed by our telegraphic advices from the several points, the prices vary from \$4.

The mills are not anxious sellers, but let a little supply go as wanted at the prices.

The South is pretty generally feeling comfortable over its holdings of cotton, as well as of cottonseed and its products, after a large fall business and is now resting and refraining from pressure in selling its products, while making the most, as usual, out of the Christmas holidays.

As to whether any speculative holdings of seed supplies, held at higher prices than most of the mills had paid, will "come out all right," can, according to the opinion of the South, wait for market developments the close of the holiday season.

The speculation in cotton oil in New York is of a narrower order and is not likely to be spirited until after the close of next. Any little new buying has been more of late options. The small business in near deliveries has been more to protect contracts than for a bullish turn.

The English markets are barely sustained for linseed, of which supplies have increased. Besides demands from the Continent upon English markets have subsided, partly because of holiday week, but, as well, from the Continent markets diverting demands to future deliveries of East India products, that are in competition with other soap materials.

There is enough cotton oil moving out from England to prevent accumulations of it there, buying interest to urge English demands for additional American supplies.

The tallow market in England is practically unchanged for the week, according to private cables, while the public cables say it is easier by 6d. There is probably less firmness in England than was noted in the previous week. At the auction sale in London 1,620 casks of tallow were offered and 600 casks sold.

The lard market has had a stronger tone for the week, as there is some supposition that the hog marketing will be modified.

It has been our opinion that the lard market would come around to firmness, despite the for some time bearish trade talk, just as soon as hog supplies became reduced. It is found impossible to make an important accumulation of the lard.

The Census Bureau report of the cotton crop

showed the ginning to December 13 as 11,892,115 bales, implying in our opinion a 13,000,000 bale crop. The ginning compares with 9,284,070 bales for 1907, 11,112,789 bales for 1906, and 9,297,819 bales for 1905. The proportion of the last three crops ginned to December 13 is 84 per cent. for 1907, 85.6 for 1906 and 88.6 for 1905. Round bales included this year are 215,029, compared with 167,204 for 1907, 243,006 for 1906, and 252,137 for 1905.

New York Transactions.

Saturday (21st), from $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c. easier; moderate trading. Sales: 400 bbls. prime yellow, December, $38\frac{1}{4}$ c., closed $38\frac{1}{2}$ @ $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 700 bbls. January, $38\frac{1}{4}$ c., closed $38\frac{1}{2}$ @ $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.; February closed $\$5.15$ @ $\$5.20$ per 100 lbs.; 500 bbls. March, $\$5.25$ @ $\$5.26$; 700 bbls. May, $\$5.38$ @ $\$5.39$; July, $\$5.48$ @ $\$5.49$; good off yellow, December, $37\frac{1}{2}$ @ $38\frac{1}{4}$ c.; off yellow, 37 @ $38\frac{1}{4}$ c.; winter yellow, December, 43 @ 46 c.; summer white, $38\frac{1}{2}$ @ $41\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Sales the day before: 300 bbls. prime yellow, March, $\$5.25$ @ $\$5.26$; 400 bbls. May, $\$5.37$ @ $\$5.38$; 2,000 bbls. July, $\$5.47$ @ $\$5.49$.

Monday, slightly favoring buyers; a little more urgency in selling. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, December, 38c., closed $37\frac{3}{4}$ @ 38 c.; 700 bbls. January, 38c., closed 38 @ $38\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 600 bbls. February, $\$5.13$ per 100 lbs., closed $\$5.13$ @ $\$5.18$; 5,300 bbls. March, $\$5.24$ @ $\$5.26$, closed $\$5.24$ @ $\$5.26$; 1,800 bbls. May, $\$5.37$ @ $\$5.38$, closed $\$5.37$ @ $\$5.38$; 2,000 bbls. July, $\$5.47$ @ $\$5.48$, closed $\$5.47$ @ $\$5.49$; good off yellow, December, $36\frac{1}{2}$ @ 38 c.; winter yellow, December, 44 @ $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Tuesday, trifle firmer; quiet. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, January, $38\frac{1}{4}$ c., closed 38 @ $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December closed 38 @ $38\frac{1}{4}$ c.; February closed $\$5.14$ @ $\$5.18$ per 100 lbs.; March, $\$5.25$ @ $\$5.27$. Sales: 400 bbls. May, $\$5.40$, closed $\$5.40$ @ $\$5.41$; 400 bbls. July, $\$5.49$ @ $\$5.50$, closed $\$5.50$ @ $\$5.51$; good off yellow, December, 37 @ $38\frac{1}{4}$ c.; off yellow, December, 37 @ 38 c.; summer white, 39 @ $41\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Wednesday, stronger; advanced about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sales: 300 bbls. prime yellow, December, $38\frac{1}{4}$ @ $38\frac{1}{2}$ c., closed $38\frac{1}{2}$ @ 39 c.; 500 bbls. January, $38\frac{1}{4}$ c., closed $38\frac{1}{2}$ @ $38\frac{3}{4}$ c.; February closed $\$5.18$ @ $\$5.23$ per 100 lbs.; 100 bbls. March, $\$5.28$, closed $\$5.29$ @ $\$5.31$; 600 bbls. May, $\$5.42$; 400 do., $\$5.45$ @ $\$5.46$, closed $\$5.45$ @ $\$5.46$; 4,400 bbls. July, $\$5.50$ @ $\$5.57$, closed $\$5.55$ @ $\$5.56$; good off yellow, December, $37\frac{3}{4}$ @ $38\frac{1}{4}$ c.; off yellow, December, $37\frac{1}{4}$ @ $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.; winter yellow, December, $44\frac{1}{2}$ @ 48 c.; summer white, December, 40 @ 44 c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

TEXAS TANK BOTTOM HEARING.

The Texas State Railroad Commission will have a hearing at Austin on January 12 to consider a proposed rule for transporting cottonseed oil tank bottoms in that State. The proposed regulation reads: Cottonseed tank bottoms in straight carloads, or when mixed with cottonseed oil, will be subject to actual weight; cottonseed tank bottoms, when mixed with cottonseed oil, will be subject to minimum weight of 30,000 pounds when in tank cars and 20,000 pounds when in barrels.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
 Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
 Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
 Puritan Salad Oil
 Jersey Butter Oil

Offices: CINCINNATI, O.

Cable Address:
 PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: { IVORYDALE, O.
 { PORT IVORY, N. Y.
 { KANSAS CITY, KAS.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

COTTON OIL AND ITALIAN OLIVE CROP FAILURE

In connection with the prospects for the cotton oil market for the coming months the situation abroad with respect to the failure of the Italian olive crop becomes interesting to American cotton oil traders. The Italian olive crop is a total failure, and in a report setting forth the facts Consul Cheney of Messina calls attention to the fact that Italy must import substitutes for olive oil, and to the opportunities for American cotton oil in this connection.

In reporting that the olive crop this year in Italy and Sicily is a total failure, Consul Cheney sends the following particulars, together with some observations on olive oil:

Never in the memory of the proverbial "oldest inhabitant" has there been such an absolute lack of production of this necessary fruit as now prevails in this district (Messina). When it is remembered how essential in the diet of every Italian olive oil is, the great importance to the entire population of a failure of the home supply may be somewhat realized. Added to this are the loss to the whole country, owing to the impossibility of securing the large income from selling in foreign markets, and the failure of the supply of common oil for home industries. Thus the crop failure this year becomes nothing less than a national misfortune.

Owing to an exceptionally mild winter in this region, with its absence of cold and rain, an unusually large number of insects were hatched out this season, especially of that destructive pest, the so-called "olive fly." The fruit was early attacked by these insects and dropped from the trees prematurely, while the few remaining olives were destroyed by the notable seven-months' drought of the past summer. In consequence the olive trees are completely bare and there are no olives and no production of olive oil.

It is a question whether existing stocks of oil, although last season's production was plentiful as well as of very good quality, will be sufficient to supply the home consumption. Probably Italy will be obliged to import substitutes for olive oil.

An excellent market may be here afforded for large quantities of American cottonseed oil. It is to be hoped that American exporters may find it possible to take advantage of this unusual opportunity. The Italian import duty on cottonseed oil is from 35.5 to 38 lire (\$6.85 to \$7.33) per 100 kilos (220 pounds). There is a further municipal tax, which in Messina amounts to 10 lire (\$1.93) per 100 kilos.

The present prices for edible olive oil are the highest for the past ten years and they have largely increased within the current year. Thus, January and February, 1908, good olive oil was quoted at £34 (\$165.27) per ton (of 1,045 kilos = 2,299 pounds),

while the present price is nearly double, or £59 (\$268.74) per ton, f. o. b., Messina. This high price prohibits the profitable exportation of oil to the United States, since it is far above the limit at which the article is permitted free entry.

The total exports of olive oil through this port for 1907 were as follows: Argentine, 7,040 lbs.; Australia, 38,412 lbs.; Belgium, 83,683 lbs.; Canada, 5,038 lbs.; China, 1,848 lbs.; Denmark, 83,683 lbs.; Egypt, 4,353 lbs.; Eritrea, 4,683 lbs.; France, 85,067 lbs.; Great Britain, 516,945 lbs.; Germany, 22,893 lbs.; India, 761 lbs.; Malta, 2,796 lbs.; Norway, 31,453 lbs.; Russia, 3,839,952 lbs.; Spain, 266,046 lbs.; Sweden, 325,036 lbs.; United States, 910,589 lbs.; total, 6,230,278 lbs.

The total value of the olive oil exported was \$574,547, of which \$98,854 was the share going to the United States.

COTTON MEAL IN FEEDSTUFFS.

According to the analysis made by State Chemist R. E. Stallings of Georgia of the feedstuffs being sold in Georgia under the State pure food law, the Western feed manufacturers are coming more and more to put into their feeds cottonseed meal, the richest source of protein on the market, in order to bring them up to the standard required by the food law of Georgia.

Cottonseed meal when mixed with hulls is recognized as the cheapest and best cattle feed on the market, and under the operation of the pure food law is surpassing all others in the amount used. Rich in protein and a Southern product, it is easily available and has done much toward driving adulterated feedstuffs out of that State. The Western dealers recognize this worth and are now trying to come within the pure food law by mixing cottonseed meal with the other ingredients in their feeds in order to make them sufficiently

rich in this very necessary factor to bring it up to the required standard.

In speaking of this matter, Dr. Stallings said: "Our analyses show that cottonseed meal is being more and more generally used in the Western feedstuffs which are being shipped into this State, and the pure food inspector's reports show that its sale is being increased every month throughout the State. Its value is recognized by all, and its true worth is rapidly placing it in the topmost rank, where it properly belongs."

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Dec. 25.—Cottonseed oil market firm but quiet. Quote butter oil 32@33 florins; prime summer white, 32 florins; prime summer yellow, 30½ florins; off oil, 29¾ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Dec. 25.—Cottonseed oil market slow; quoted off oil, 61½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Dec. 25.—Cottonseed oil market is quiet and firm. Quote prime summer yellow, 63½ francs; winter, 75 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Dec. 25.—Cottonseed oil market steady. Off oil, 50 marks; prime summer yellow, 51 marks; butter oil, 56 marks; white, 54½ marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 25.—Cottonseed oil market steady. Quote off oil 24¼s.; prime summer yellow, 24¾s.; white and butter, 26½s.

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Dec. 23, 1908, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1908-07 were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same Period 1907.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	40	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	733	210
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,617	2,433
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	232	55
Amsterdam, Holland	—	30	—
Ancona, Italy	—	740	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium	400	1,200	2,407
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	—	7
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	121
Bahia, Brazil	—	312	43
Barbados, West Indies	—	25	258
Barl, Italy	—	118	25
Belut, Syria	—	45	25
Belfast, Ireland	—	124	—
Belize, Br. Honduras	25	175	175
Bergen, Norway	—	5	5
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	—
Bordeaux, France	405	1,320	350
Braila, Roumania	—	141	—
Bremen, Germany	—	115	162
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	26	—
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	202	2,689	1,559
Bucharest, Roumania	—	—	80
Callao, Peru	—	5	68
Cape Town, Cape Colony	108	284	163
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	11
Cardiff, Wales	—	10	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	26	—
Cayenne, French Guinea	—	116	122
Christiania, Norway	300	880	875
Christiansand, Norway	—	100	50
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	88	5
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	80	30
Colon, Panama	14	596	194
Conakry, Africa	—	—	—
Constantinople, Turkey	—	11,953	725
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	410	51
Corinto, Nicaragua	16	24	49
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	92
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	27
Dantzig, Germany	—	100	475
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	503	25
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	35	67	—
Demerara, British Guinea	25	879	434
Drontheim, Norway	75	125	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,050	200
Dunkirk, France	—	115	150
East London, Cape Colony	—	39	—
Port de France, W. I.	—	—	321
Fremaute, Australia	—	—	23
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,591	633
Genoa, Italy	—	10,376	3,292
Georgetown, Br. Guinea	—	—	232
Gibara, Cuba	—	7	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	100	50
Glasgow, Scotland	50	825	2,343
Göteborg, Sweden	100	300	—
Grenada, West Indies	—	11	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	226	1,165	605
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	70	20
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	24	—
Hamburg, Germany	1,175	5,712	2,738
Hango, Russia	—	20	—
Havana, Cuba	73	416	223
Havre, France	926	6,930	6,226
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	20
Hull, England	—	95	—
Inagua, West Indies	7	7	18
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	10
Kingston, West Indies	30	1,374	990
Kobe, Japan	—	15	—
Königsberg, Germany	—	—	100
Kustendji, Roumania	—	1,075	135
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	84	104
Leghorn, Italy	1,430	4,207	275
Liverpool, England	150	1,710	715
London, England	460	4,146	5,818
Managua, San Domingo	—	241	324
Malmö, Sweden	—	150	200
Melita, Island of	—	281	559
Manchester, England	190	1,045	314
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	30	—
Mercahu, Venezuela	26	119	11
Marseilles, France	100	11,576	35,188
Martinique, West Indies	—	1,300	583
Massawa, Eritrea	—	—	19
Mata mas, W. I.	—	5	16
Maurit us, W. I.	—	19	—
Mell-urne, Australia	—	149	271
Messina, Sicily	—	15	—
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	300	1,107	749
Naples, Italy	—	1,743	205
Newcastle, England	—	23	50
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	23	20
Oran, Algeria	—	544	160
Palermo, Sicily	—	95	—
Panama, Panama	—	22	7
Panderma, Asia	—	118	—
Para, Brazil	—	6	6
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	906	—
Philippville, Algeria	—	55	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	28	21
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	37	—
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	20	4
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	84	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	4	149	94
Port Natal, Cape Colony	66	66	27
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	20	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	82	—
Preveza, Turkey	—	25	—

Progreso, Mexico	13	52	86
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	66	100	158
Ravenna, Italy	—	1,440	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	57
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	—	894
Rosario, Arg. Republic	29	1,268	49
Rotterdam, Holland	1,575	15,012	25,053
St. Johns, N. F.	—	49	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	52	95	74
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	77	83
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	21	4
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,825	60
Samana, San Domingo	—	156	10
Sanches, San Domingo	—	61	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	320	1,082
San Jose, C. R.	—	—	8
Santiago, Cuba	—	139	52
Santos, Brazil	—	—	24
Sekordi, W. Africa	—	—	27
Smyrna, Turkey	—	211	50
Southampton, England	150	150	350
Stavanger, Norway	—	100	100
Stettin, Germany	100	1,350	754
Stockholm, Sweden	—	25	75
Tampico, Mexico	—	42	—
Trieste, Austria	—	6,775	1,500
Trinidad, Island of	—	112	121
Tunis, Algeria	—	102	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	181	24
Valparaiso, Chile	68	605	596
Venice, Italy	—	16,174	850
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	222	91
Wellington, New Zealand	—	33	30
Yokohama, Japan	—	9	95
Total	9,180	135,779	111,491

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	1,055	4,696	2,450
Belfast, Ireland	—	180	975
Bremen, Germany	356	886	605
Colon, Panama	—	—	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,966	5,650
Genoa, Italy	50	300	50
Glasgow, Scotland	—	550	300
Hamburg, Germany	650	15,411	11,650
Havana, Cuba	—	953	733
Havre, France	200	1,807	334
Liverpool, England	—	6,190	8,885
London, England	—	7,400	4,065
Manchester, England	—	1,350	900
Marseilles, France	—	10,792	4,000
Naples, Italy	—	200	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	200
Odessa, Russia	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	20,310	12,325
Trieste, Austria	—	—	503
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,405	745
Total	2,311	84,036	54,556

From Galveston.

Bremen, Germany	—	190	—
Christiania, Norway	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	850
Marseilles, France	—	—	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,099	3,190
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,100	3,370
Total	—	11,730	7,710

From Baltimore.

Bremen, Germany	—	—	50
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	75
Hamburg, Germany	—	625	325
Havre, France	—	—	355
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	3,350
Total	—	725	4,355

From Philadelphia.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	604	—
Total	—	604	300

From Savannah.

Algiers, Algeria	314	314	—
Genoa, Italy	1,047	1,511	—
Hamburg, Germany	203	944	456
Havre, France	—	3,141	1,136
Leghorn, Italy	277	481	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	102
London, England	—	26	—
Manchester, England	—	24	—
Marseilles, France	1,949	1,949	—
Naples, Italy	827	904	—
Oran, Algeria	126	126	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,216	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	215	—
Stettin, Germany	—	410	—
Trieste, Austria	—	51	—
Venice, Italy	—	1,328	—
Total	4,743	26,640	1,694

From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	137
Total	—	—	137

From Norfolk, Va.

Liverpool, England	—	775	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	800	—
Total	—	1,575	—

From All Other Ports.

Canada	285	9,204	8,192
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland)	2,124	23,371	—
Total	2,410	32,595	8,192

Recapitulation.

From New York	9,180	135,779	111,491
From New Orleans	2,311	84,036	54,556
From Galveston	—	11,730	7,710
From Baltimore	—	725	4,355
From Philadelphia	—	604	300
From Savannah	4,743	26,640	1,694
From Newport News	—	—	137
From Norfolk, Va.	—	1,575	—
From all other ports	2,410	32,595	8,192
Totals	18,653	293,693	188,435

FIGHTING THE BOLL WEEVIL.

In his annual report of the work of the federal Department of Agriculture Secretary Wilson has the following to say concerning the progress made in the fight against the boll weevil in the cotton-producing sections of the South:

The work against this important pest has shown a number of promising features during the year. It has been found that native parasites are becoming much more effective in controlling the weevil. During the season the average parasitism has been shown to have doubled in Texas and trebled in Louisiana. Work has been carried on in the introducing of parasites from one region to another, with the result that in several cases the effectiveness of parasites has been greatly increased by the introduction of material from other regions. Studies of a native ant which is increasing in efficiency as a weevil enemy have resulted in the discovery of an especial method of attracting these ants to substances in which they will build their nests and in which they may be transported in enormous numbers into regions where they are not abundant.

An important apparatus for the control of the weevil has been invented and a patent granted thereon. At the instance of the Department of Agriculture this patent has been dedicated to the use of the public. The invention consists of series of chains attached to a light frame in such a way that when dragged between the rows the fallen cotton squares infested with weevils are removed from the shade of the plants and brought into a narrow pathway between the rows, where they are exposed to the direct rays of the sun. This destroys and very greatly increases the mortality of the weevils in fallen squares. The same machine has a very useful cultural effect—it fills up the cracks in the soil and establishes a perfect dust mulch.

Experimentation on a large scale has shown that planting cotton by the check-row system instead of in drills, as ordinarily done, increases the yield of cotton per acre and possibly reduces the cost of production on account of the elimination of much hand labor. Further than this, it aids materially in the fight against the weevil.

Very extensive work has been done on the study of the hibernation of the weevil, with a view to its possible control during the winter. This work indicates a much more abundant hibernation of the weevil in the Mississippi Valley, but at the same time indicates measures of control which are receiving further experimental investigation at the time of this writing.

It has been shown in the Mississippi Valley that the basic method of destruction of the weevil by the fall destruction of the cotton plants becomes even more important than it was in Texas. The large-scale demonstrations of the importance of this operation carried on by the Bureau of Entomology have been widely advertised in the Mississippi Valley, with the result that during the present autumn great interest was shown by the Louisiana planters, and in one parish more than 40 per cent. of the planters undertook the fall destruction of plants, which gives great promise for the success of their crops the coming year.

Make a file of your National Provisioner. Keep it in permanent form, that you may quickly refer to back numbers. Binder, cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25. The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A few small scattering sales are being offered, but the market generally is quiet. There is a good demand for branded hides, of which there are very limited offerings, but December native steers and native cows are dull and tanners are looking for lower prices on these. The packers are less inclined to book hides ahead to themselves until they can get a better idea as to how general business is likely to be next year. Changes in tariff schedules may unsettle some lines, as it is believed there will be some reductions made on some kinds of leather especially if the duty is taken off of hides. Native steers continue to be held at 16c., but no sales are being made as tanners are not disposed to pay this figure. One car of November and December extreme light steers has been sold at 14c. Texas steers continue to be held at 16c. for heavies, 14½c. for lights and 13c. for extremes with no business reported. Butt brands are strong and two cars of these of January salting ahead have been sold at 14½c. Colorados are scarce and strong on the basis of last sales of December salting at 14½c. Branded cows are held at 13c., but no further sales have been made. Native cows are dull. Packers are still quoting 14c. for December heavy cows and 13½c. for light cows, but are unable to interest buyers at these prices. Most packers are closely cleaned up on native bulls and those who have any want 11¾@12c. One sale has been made of a car of heavy average December branded bulls at 10¼c., but more is asked for light average lots.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to show a steadier to finer tone and some reports indicate a stronger market. There is a report current that a good sized block of heavy cows or possibly 50 lbs. and up cows has been sold at 12¼c. to Western tanners who were short of hides and had to enter the market the same as they did early in December, when they paid 12½c. for buffs and heavy cows together. Trade is not generally active, however, and there is no increase in the demand from Eastern tanners. There is only a very small supply here of any kind of hides for prompt shipment. Chicago buffs are being held at 12¼c. Last sales reported for January delivery were at 12c., but 12¼c. is now being asked and some dealers are not offering hides for shipment in early January. Heavy cows are quotable at 12¼c., but no sales are reported other than the report of a large block selling to Western tanners as noted above. Extremes are no stronger, as the offerings of these are less desirable and lots that run largely to seconds are obtainable at 12¼@12½c., but anything choice

would bring more. Heavy steers are still being held at 13¾c., but are slow at this price. Heavy bulls are firmer and held at 10¼@10½c. with most dealers declining bids of 10c. Branded hides are strong and most dealers are holding these at about ¼c. higher than formerly.

DRY HIDES.—Sole leather hides are held firm at 20c. for short and 19c. for long trim.

HORSE HIDES.—Large cities are wanted at \$3.75 and good countries at \$3.50.

CALFSKINS.—The market is stronger. It is reported that one lot of best Chicago city skins has been sold out of fresh new salt at 17¾c. and the sellers are now talking 18c. for their next lot. The report of this sale makes dealers ask 17¼@17½c. for outside city skins and 16¾@17c. for good country lots that include butchers', but no other sales at advances are reported. Kips are coming in with a larger percentage of long hair, but will bring 13¾c. with runners rejected and regular lots down to 13c. as they run. Light calf is somewhat firmer and quoted strong at \$1.15 and under; 7 lb. deacons at 95c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market rules firm and packer sheep are being held at \$1.75. One lot of packer lambs was recently sold at \$1.60 and prices on lambs range from \$1.50@1.65. Country pelts continue to hold steady with small sales ranging from \$1 to \$1.25.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues to show further weakness. Sales have been made of different lots of Bogotas aggregating 2,000 to 3,000 on the basis of 20¼c. for mountains, which price represents a decline of ½c. The market is generally regarded as about ½c. off from the top of a while ago as sales have also been made of Mexican coast hides at 19½c., as against the previous price of 20c. River Plate markets are also reported easy on dry hides, but there is a report from Europe that the first shipments of Liebig's wet salted hides, which will not reach Antwerp before late February or early March, have been sold at prices equivalent to about 15c. for actual weights here in bond.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No business is being reported and the market is quiet.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There is little change in the hide situation except that firmer conditions in Chicago causes dealers here to hold strong. Some recent sales of car lots of State cows were made here at 11½c. flat, but dealers now are not disposed to accept under 11¾c. flat and there are not many offerings. Little lots of nearby hides are mostly selling at around 11¼c. flat. Calfskins rule firm, but are quotably unchanged. New York city and countries range from \$1.30@1.35, \$1.65@1.70 and \$1.85@1.90.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is steady. Outside cities are quotable at \$3.85 and countries at \$3.65. These prices are generally paid as a rule with some lots selling higher or lower as to quality. Outside city fronts are held at \$2.75 and butts are quiet and nominally quoted at \$1.45@1.55.

Boston.

There are some rumors current here of sales of Ohio buffs down to 12c., but these lack confirmation and the market is generally quotable at 12¼@12½c. for good lots. About

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

25,000 hides are reported sold East and West during the past few days. Regular Ohio extremes are quoted at a range of 12¾@13¼c., as to lots. Southern are quiet with most sales at 9½@10c. and some prime lots reported up to 10¼@10½c.

PACKERS AT HIDE DUTY HEARING.

At a hearing on the proposal to reduce or abolish the 15 per cent. duty on imported cattle hides before the House Committee at Washington on last Friday, A. R. Urion, of Chicago, general counsel for Armour & Company, made a statement covering the packers' side of the question. Mr. Urion said that it made no difference to Armour & Company what was done with the tariff on hides, whether it was raised, lowered or abolished. He disputed the claim of the tanners that the duty of 15 per cent. on hides is absorbed by the packer.

The hide, he said, represents 6 per cent. or the value of the animal, and is worth from \$6.50 to \$7 to the farmer. There is no monopoly in the hide business at the packing houses in Chicago, at which market there are from 150 to 200 buyers of hides. Two years ago 13,000,000 cattle were killed in the United States, the big packing houses killing 5,000,000 of this number. Last year 17,000,000 cattle were killed, of which number the big packers killed 7,000,000, he estimated.

Replying to a question he said that a reduction of the tariff on hides would be felt by the farmers and cattle raisers, and that the packer would not suffer. It would mean a loss of 90 cents on each hide to the farmer, for it would open this market to South American hides, and necessarily there would be a drop in the price of domestic hides.

"Do you think the farmer and cattle raiser get all the benefits of the hide tariff?" he was asked. "I do," returned Mr. Urion. "You think that a tariff has added to the value of hides?" "Yes, from 90 cents to \$1.10 a hide."

BEEF, EGGS AND BUTTER.

In his annual report on the work of the Department of Agriculture Secretary Wilson says concerning work of various bureaus:

Two series of experiments in feeding cattle for beef production have been carried on in co-operation with the Missouri experiment station, with a view to testing the economy of certain rations and supplementing the pasture with different nitrogenous feeds. Similar experiments are also being continued in Alabama to study this subject under Southern conditions.

During the year a study was undertaken of the conditions surrounding the production, transportation and marketing of eggs, with a view to determining some of the causes of deterioration in quality and consequent loss in value. It is believed that information is being obtained which will be of much value in pointing out means for improving the quality of the Southern and Western eggs shipped to the East and for saving a considerable unnecessary loss to the producers.

In the enforcement of the law regarding the inspection of renovated butter the bureau has exercised supervision over forty-six factories and has inspected their product and material entering into it. There was produced during the fiscal year 50,658,158 pounds of renovated butter, a decrease of 12,261,840 pounds.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. CHICAGO

Chicago Section

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

That Morris pension scheme went the Swift marriage bonus one better, all right, all right!

Who said old Dr. Wily was going to resign? The harder they pull the tighter he'll stick.

Swift employees evidently consider Swift stock a good thing, judging by the way they are after that additional ten million issue.

Baseball stars used to run bowling alleys or tend bar in the winter time. Now they get nice, healthy outdoor jobs at the Yards.

Now if Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist, were a swearing man he would probably say: "Dash it all, boys, we're up in the air."

Strange, with the tremendous numbers of hogs coming to market we don't meet any of that famous 4-cent variety we have heard so much about.

Who was the scoundrel that suggested making the 4th of next March a day of national thanksgiving? If we could find him he would certainly get a good tongue lashing and a free initiation into the Ananias Club.

Boys who are looking for a chance to work their way through college can obtain a substantial lift by attending the short course at Ames, Iowa, and winning one of the Armour scholarships. There are six of these to be awarded. They are valued at \$250 each, which means a year at college. Mr. Armour has stipulated that these scholarships must be given to boys whose parents are unable to give them a college education. The six scholarships will be given to the six boys of this kind who do the most efficient work at the short course this winter.

SWIFT STOCK INCREASE EXPLAINED.

In connection with the recent proposal to increase the capital stock of Swift & Company by an addition of \$10,000,000 issue, which issue will undoubtedly be authorized at the January meeting, an Eastern financial paper publishes the following statement from a

representative of the company as to the reasons for the issue:

"Doing annually a business approximating \$250,000,000, and with a working capital of \$50,000,000, and more than \$100,000,000 invested in manufacturing plants, it means that the entire capital must be turned over at least five times a year to cover sales, exclusive of the investment in plants. The increase of \$10,000,000 represents but a very moderate portion of an increase that would be justified. The present balance sheet shows a surplus equivalent to \$30 per share of par value of \$100. It is very likely that the employees of Swift & Company will absorb a considerable portion of the new stock allotment, as such an option has prevailed in the past."

The company has 9,000 stockholders. Many of the stockholders own but a single share and over 3,000 own less than ten shares each, the total average holding being about 50 shares. Swift & Company encourage all employees to become identified with the concern as stockholders.

AID IN WINNING FOREIGN TRADE.

(Concluded from page 17.)

technical knowledge acquired by contact and study, supplemented with actual experience in the several fields of inquiry, the reports of these officers are full and in incisive, embracing facts needed by American producers, and furnishing information covering production,

fabrication and administrative methods which experts alone can discern and properly describe.

Not only has this work received very general approval and commendation from American business men, but it has been complimented abroad by those governmental branches which are charged with promoting foreign commerce, in translating and disseminating the special and other reports of the bureau, and by their reproduction in the foreign press. Further evidence of the estimate placed on the department's investigations by expert agents is furnished in the adoption, or in preparation for adoption, by some of our commercial rivals of similar systems of inquiry. Great Britain has practically dispensed with the system of commercial attachés, and has provided for trade commissions who are sent out by the office charged with promoting commerce, and who are selected because of special fitness for the work assigned them.

Chief Carson urges that this special work be fostered and extended. He has been exceedingly careful in his expenditures, and has not spent all the money allowed by Congress for the purpose, because he was experimenting. Now that the work has proved so valuable, he urges that it be continued and larger amounts granted for it. He says:

With a constantly expanding foreign commerce, to which domestic merchandise exported contributed last year \$1,834,786,357, and to which manufactured and partially manufactured products contributed 59 per cent.; with industrial energies and mechan-

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

Cooperage stock.
Lard tierces and pork barrels.
Pickles Packages.
Skewers, Bungs.
Ropes and Twines.
Wax and Parchment Papers.
Rag and Straw Paper.
Spruce and Ash Tubs.

FRED K. HIGBIE
COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

Beef and Pork Packers' Supplies

Railway Exchange

KANSAS CITY CHICAGO OMAHA

Fullers' Earth.
Corn and Potato Flour.
Anhydrous Ammonia.
Rock Salt.
Evaporated Salt.
Butchers' Frocks.
Oil Clothing.
Cotton Sheeting.

A. L. RIESER

C 18 & 19 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK CITY

STEARINE, TALLOW, GREASES, OILS,
Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones

D. I. DAVIS & CO.

SUCCESSORS
WILDER & DAVIS,

PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Ettlinger Commission Co.

COMMISSION BUYERS OF LIVE STOCK

WE BUY ON ORDERS EXCLUSIVELY

Room 104 Exchange Building
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

GRAINS and PROVISIONS

W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Gregson, Secretary.
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondence Solicited
Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Thomore Mfg. Co.

12 & 14 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers of all kinds of
Frocks, Luggers and Uniforms
FOR PACKERS and BUTCHERS
W. S. THOMAS, President

WAX PAPER MAKERS

THE DIEM & WING PAPER CO. — CINCINNATI.

MANUFACTURERS OF WAX PAPER, PARCHMENT PAPERS & HAM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS.

MEMBERS, AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS ASS'N.

STERLING WHEELBARROW COMPANY

Office and Factory:
288-40-42-44 Oregon St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Chicago Repository:
20 South Canal Street

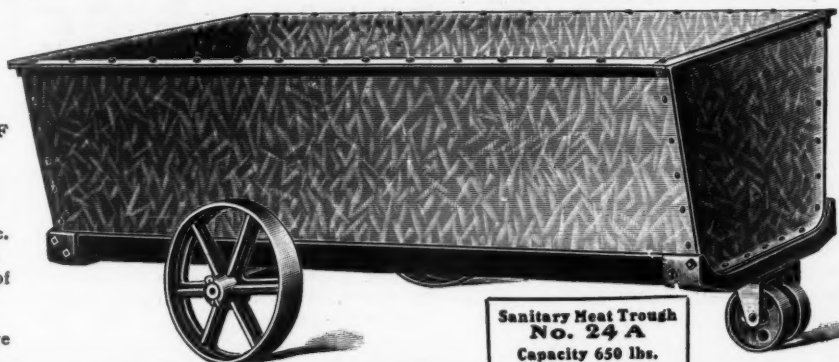
WE MAKE A HIGH CLASS LINE OF

PACKING HOUSE SANITARY EQUIPMENT

Galvanized Metal Carts,
Trucks, Meat Troughs, Meat Boxes, etc.
Endorsed by U. S. Gov't inspection
Adopted as STANDARD by several
of the leading packing houses

Send for Descriptive Catalogue

If we don't make what you want, we
can and will if given the opportunity

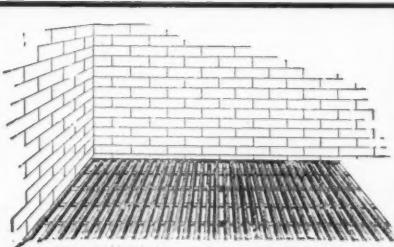


Sanitary Meat Trough
No. 24 A
Capacity 650 lbs.

Smoke House Doors and Floors

Highest Quality of Workmanship and Materials

SANITARY - PRACTICAL - DURABLE - STRONG



Prices Right

Ask for Catalog and Quotations

ALSO MEAT TREES, STRUCTURAL
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
OF ALL KINDS.

Gehret Brothers Bridgeport, Montgomery
Co., Pennsylvania

STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS



LARD CANS

We are now equipped for the
manufacture of all sizes, both
PLAIN and LITHOGRAPHED

Write for Samples

Southern Can Company
BALTIMORE

Fertilizer Dryers.

Rendering Tanks and Kettles
BONE MILLS
THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Another Pebble on the Beach

ROUND BODY EVAPORATORS

For TANKWATER, GLUE and BEEF EXTRACT

Are built expressly to suit the conditions

NO NEW-FANGLED IDEAS

*Just plain common sense and
experience applied to materials*

LOOK UP THE ROUND BODY

ZAREMBA COMPANY, - 942 Monadnock, CHICAGO
Eastern Office: 618 Fidelity Bldg., PHILADELPHIA

cal equipment that are producing beyond the requirements of the home market; with commercial rivals occupying markets which must be relied upon to consume our surplus products, and with relatively little knowledge of market conditions abroad, there are not only strong public reasons but urgent business necessity for maintaining and strengthening a service which has proved its usefulness.

He also reviews the much more extended work in this line being done by foreign governments, which are winning trade by means

of it that ought to go to American producers and manufactures, and which would do so were the fields properly exploited.

The tariff work of the bureau is reviewed at length, and forms a valuable feature of its activities. The collating, arranging and publishing of the tariffs of foreign countries is carried on so far as the money allowed for the purpose goes, but more could be done were there means to do it. The report says

concerning the increasing demands for this class of information:

The increasing volume of our foreign commerce, and the growing appreciation by the business world of this branch of the bureau's service, brings a corresponding increase in demand for information as to tariff conditions in foreign countries which taxes to the utmost limit the three men assigned to the work. In striking contrast is the attention which seems to be paid to this matter in the countries which are the leading rivals

of the United States in the world's markets. In Germany, Great Britain, and France from five to ten times that number of men are employed in this class of work, with the result that not only every tariff change which takes place in a foreign country, but even tariff bills that are merely proposed, are promptly reported and brought to the knowledge of the commercial community.

It is not to the credit of our government that we are obliged to rely upon published reports of those countries for a great part of our information as to tariff legislation in foreign countries, which, as a result of this dependence, reaches the American business world after it has been received and utilized by their foreign rivals.

The report also reviews the work of the National Council of Commerce and declares that its co-operation with the government should result in the accomplishment of great good for our industries.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
December	\$15.82½	\$15.82½	\$15.77½	\$14.60
January	15.82½	15.82½	15.77½	15.60
May	16.15	16.17½	16.15	16.15

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.12½
January	9.22½	9.22½	9.20	9.22½
May	9.42½	9.45	9.42½	9.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
May	8.50	8.52½	8.50	8.52½

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December	\$15.85	\$16.02½	\$15.85	\$15.95
January	16.17	16.35	16.17½	16.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.30
January	9.45	9.57½	9.45	9.52½
May	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.25	8.27½	8.25	8.27½
May	8.55	8.62½	8.55	8.57½

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December	\$14.70	16.22	15.95	16.22
January	15.97½	16.37½	16.25	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.30
January	9.55	9.57½	9.52½	9.52½
May	9.75	9.75	9.55	9.75

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.25	8.40	8.25	8.40
May	8.57	8.72	8.57	8.72

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January	8.40	8.40	8.32	8.35
May	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.67

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	16.25	16.25	16.22	16.22
May	16.55	16.55	16.42	16.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	9.50	9.52	9.45	9.47
May	9.72	9.75	9.67	9.67

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11	@ 12
Native steers, medium	9 1/2	@ 10
Heifers, good	10	@ 10 1/2
Cows	8	@ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	10	@ 13 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	9	@ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5	@ 6
Steer Chucks	8 1/2	@ 9
Boneless Chucks	5	@ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	5	@ 6
Steer Plates	6 1/2	@ 7
Cow Rounds	8	@ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	8	@ 11
Cow Loin, Medium	8	@ 18 1/2
Steer Loin, Heavy	20	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	18	@ 18
Strip Loin	9	@ 11
Shirloin Butts	6 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Shoulder Cuts	5	@ 5
Rolls	6 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	5	@ 5
Trimnings	6	@ 7
Shank	9 1/2	@ 10
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	8	@ 16 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	11	@ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy	9	@ 9
Loin Ends, steer, native	5	@ 5
Loin Ends, cow	7	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	10	@ 3
Flank Steak		
Hind Shanks		

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2	@ 4
Hearts	12	@ 12
Tongues	18	@ 20
Sweetbreads	6	@ 6
Ox Tail, per lb.	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	6	@ 6
Brains	5	@ 5
Kidneys, each		

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8	@ 8
Light Carcass	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	11	@ 11
Good Saddles	13	@ 13
Medium Racks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Good Racks	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5	@ 5
Sweetbreads	60	@ 60
Plucks	40	@ 40
Heads, each	12	@ 12

Lambs.

Medium Caul	9	@ 9
Good Caul	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Saddles Caul	11	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	8	@ 8
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13	@ 13
Lamb Fries, per pair	8	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	2	@ 2
Lamb Kidneys, each		

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	10	@ 10
Good Saddles	11	@ 11
Good Racks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	5	@ 5
Mutton Loin	10	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Pork Loin	8	@ 8
Leaf Lard	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	16	@ 16
Spare Ribs	7	@ 7
Butts	7	@ 7
Hocks	6	@ 6
Trimnings	6	@ 6
Tails	5	@ 5
Snouts	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Blade Bones	6	@ 6
Cheek Meat	5	@ 5
Hog Plucks	4	@ 4
Neck Bones	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pork Hearts	3	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Pork Tongues	4	@ 4
Slip Bones	4	@ 4
Tail Bones	5	@ 5
Brains	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Backfat	7	@ 7
Hams	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Calas	7	@ 7
Bellies	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Shoulders	7	@ 7

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7	@ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Viennas	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2

Frankfurters	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Tongue	10	@ 10
White Tongue	10	@ 10
Minced Sausage	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
New England Sausage	11	@ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Berliner Sausage	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Boneless Sausage	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	8	@ 8
Polish Sausage	8	@ 8
Garlic Sausage	8	@ 8
Smoked Sausage	13	@ 13
Farm Sausage	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	10	@ 10
Pork Sausage, short link	9	@ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna		

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	19	@ 19
German Salami, Medium Dry	16	@ 16
Italian Salami	20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Holsteiner	13	@ 13
Mettwurst, New	4	@ 4
Farmer	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	18	@ 18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.50	
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00	
Bologna, 1-50	4.00	
Bologna, 2-20	3.50	
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50	
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50	
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00	

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz.	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case		2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case		—
8 lbs., 1 doz. to case		8.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case		20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz.	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box		6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box		11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box		22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins		\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 15.00
Plate Beef	@ 15.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Beef Hams	@ 14.00
Rump Butts	@ 15.25
Mess Pork	@ 15.25
Clear Fat Bacon	@ 18.25
Family Back Pork	@ 14.75
Bean Pork	@ 14.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	@ 11 1/2
Pure lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 43
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2 @ 15
-----------------------	-------------

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 4@16 lbs., avg.	@ 7
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 7
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 12
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 13
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Outalides	@ 18 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 18 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 17 1/2
Boiled Calas	@ 20 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 16
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 55
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 7
Hog casings, as packed	@ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 53
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 5 1/2
Beef weasands	@ 1
Beef bladders, medium	@ 1
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 1
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.22 1/2
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.27 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	@ 17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 17.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1. 65@70 lbs. average	\$235.00@
Horns, black, per ton	24.00@25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00@32.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00@55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00@50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00@55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50@60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00@95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	@ 25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.30
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.90
Leaf	@ 9 1/2
Compound	@ 7
Neutral lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 9 1/2
Mutton	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 7
Grease	5 1/2 @ 6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.65 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.47 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	.42 @ 45
No. 2 lard oil	.40 @ 43
Oleo oil, extra	.13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	.12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo stock	.10 @ 11 1/2
Nearfoot oil, pure, bbls.	.62 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	.54 @ 55
Corn oil, loose	4.30@4.40

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
No. 1 Country	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Blue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom. @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 35 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 35
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 3
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.95 @ 1.07
Oak pork barrels	1.07 @ 1.12
Lard tierces	1.35 @ 1.37

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5

Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 24.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 22,500; last week, 41,100; same week last year, 16,100. General market was strong to ten cents higher both Monday and Tuesday, but heavy steers have been draggy since; light steers and she stuff continue strong; yearlings this week are up to \$7.10; heavy steers, top \$6.75; about forty per cent. of the beef steers at \$6 or more; balance downwards to \$4.40; top heifers, \$6; bulk of cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$5; bulls are a quarter higher, \$2.60 to \$4.25; veals are a quarter higher, tops \$7.25. Very few quarantines this week; top steers, \$5.05. Stockers and feeders quiet and steady.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 45,400; last week, 85,900; same week last year, 38,300. Packers make a hard fight against the advancing tendency, but sellers have the advantage of meagre runs. The market is 10 to 15c. above a week ago, including an advance of 5 to 10 cents today. Heavy hogs command the greatest favor, \$5.65 to \$5.85; medium weights, \$5.40 to \$5.75; lights, \$5 to \$5.60; pigs, \$4 to \$5. Prospects favor liberal receipts next month, but the half million head received last January will probably not be equaled.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 14,100; last week 33,600; same time last year, 10,600. The market took a sharp upturn: on sales yesterday and today; is one dollar above a week ago and set a new high mark for the season. Lambs, \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.25; wethers, \$5.10; ewes, \$4.50. The inclination of feeders is to market early this season, but the number on feed in our territory is short of a year ago. Very little stock or feeding stuff is received, and prices are higher.

HIDES are unchanged; green salted, 8½ to 11c.; bulls, 8 to 9c.; horsehides, \$2 to \$3; dry flint butcher, 15 to 17c.; dry salt, 11 to 13c.; dry glue, 9c.

Packers' purchases this week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	363	15	
Armour	2,827	14,077	1,820
Fowler	844		991
Morris	2,484	9,920	2,707
S. & S.	1,875	12,409	1,602
Swift	2,152	8,091	1,492

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO DECEMBER 21, 1908.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	—	70	10,800
Boston	1,823	—	3,022
Portland	148	—	—
St. John	2,110	—	—
Halifax	650	—	—
Exports to—			
London	1,313	—	12,123
Liverpool	2,620	—	1,699
Glasgow	680	—	—
Bristol	728	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	—	70	—
Totals to all ports	5,331	70	13,822
Totals to all ports last week	5,731	693	13,482

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 21, 1908.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,503	—	2,122	18,198	16,958
Sixtieth street	3,266	43	2,906	19,451	—
Fortieth street	—	—	63	—	23,715
Lehigh Valley	3,670	—	980	17,276	—
Scattering	—	61	110	431	4,450
West Shore Railroad	1,440	—	—	—	—
Totals	11,179	104	6,161	55,356	45,123
Totals last week	12,091	105	5,361	50,274	50,792

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Minnehaha	—	—	2,000
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,350
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,050
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	1,725
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	—	1,275
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller	—	—	55
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Maracas	—	—	15
Total exports	—	70	10,800
Total exports last week	—	70	9,000

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 19:

CATTLE.

Chicago	35,257
Kansas City	20,681
Omaha	14,097
St. Joseph	12,336
Cudahy	637
Sioux City	3,851
Wichita	485
South St. Paul	2,200
Indianapolis	4,461
New York and Jersey City	11,283
Detroit	520
Philadelphia	2,695
Fort Worth	15,212

HOGS.

Chicago	109,964
Kansas City	95,414
Omaha	34,829
St. Joseph	39,720
Cudahy	26,755
Sioux City	22,106
Ottumwa	21,193
Cedar Rapids	17,235
Wichita	16,175
South St. Paul	25,000
Indianapolis	52,586
New York and Jersey City	45,123
Detroit	4,936
Philadelphia	5,799
Fort Worth	15,127

SHEEP.

Chicago	82,167
Kansas City	16,044
Omaha	15,244
St. Joseph	8,414
Cudahy	553
Sioux City	934
Wichita	84
South St. Paul	2,200
Indianapolis	1,518
New York and Jersey City	53,286
Detroit	600
Philadelphia	7,646
Fort Worth	1,513

DECATUR PACKING CO. PROSPEROUS.

An example of success in a co-operative meat packing enterprise is the Decatur Packing Company, Decatur, Ind. At the last directors' meeting Manager Hayward made a report for November showing a gain of \$8,000 in business done in that month over the same month of 1907. The stockholders are said to be very much pleased with the showing and the prospects of paying big dividends in the not far distant future.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	11,000	200
Kansas City	100	4,000	—
Omaha	200	3,400	100
St. Louis	700	2,000	600
St. Joseph	300	4,500	—
Fort Worth	600	2,500	300

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1908.

Chicago	28,000	36,000	13,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	2,000	3,300	3,000
St. Louis	4,200	9,900	500
St. Joseph	1,100	3,500	1,000
Sioux City	2,000	3,000	600
Fort Worth	2,200	2,000	—

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1908.

Chicago	5,000	23,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	16,000	6,000
Omaha	3,000	7,000	3,600
St. Louis	2,500	10,000	1,000
St. Joseph	800	5,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,600	4,200	—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1908.

Chicago	23,000	35,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	4,000
Omaha	1,800	5,000	1,000

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1908.

Chicago	2,500	14,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	800	4,800	3,000
St. Louis	1,000	4,500	500

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1908.

Holiday.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK CONVENTION.

The twelfth annual convention of the American National Livestock Association will be held at Los Angeles, California, January 26 to 28, 1909. In his call for the convention Secretary T. W. Tomlinson says:

Never before in the history of the livestock industry has the need for concerted action been more imperative. Many questions of great interest to stockmen will be considered by the next Congress and the legislatures of the different States, and it is vitally important that all concerned in the prosperity of our industry should now forcibly express their views through this national organization.

Some revision of the tariff will undoubtedly be attempted by the next Congress and already certain manufacturing interests are clamoring for reduction in the duties on hides, wool and livestock. In all previous tariff revision legislation, the manufacturing interests, by reason of intelligent organization and persistent effort, have been able to secure many favors to which they were not justly entitled, and, as a consequence, our meat food products are barred from many continental European countries.

In past years this association has favored such reciprocal trade agreements as would permit the admission of our meat products to those countries, and now is the time while the tariff is under consideration to secure such favorable legislation. The special committee, representing the Departments of Agriculture, Bureau of Commerce and Labor and the Treasury, which went to Europe for the purpose of ascertaining commercial conditions abroad relative to an increased sale of our farm and livestock products, has returned, and their very elaborate report will be available for consideration at our meeting.

ADVERTISING is to Commerce what Steam is to Machinery—the great propelling power, and **THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is the powerful medium for pushing your business among its trades.

GENERAL MARKETS**HOG MARKETS, DECEMBER 24.**

CHICAGO. — Receipts, 16,000; 5@10c. higher; \$4.90@5.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 10,000; higher; \$5.40@6.25.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; 5@10c. higher; \$4.45@5.80.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.10@5.70.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 2,550; 5@10c. higher; \$5.20@6.15.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 4,000; strong; \$5.75@6.15.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 11,566.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.65@9.75; city steam, \$9.25; refined Continent, \$9.85; South America, \$10.60; do., kegs, \$12; compounds, \$6.87½ @7.12½.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.—Beef, extra India mess, 115s. Pork, prime mess, 78s. 9d.; shoulders, 37s.; hams, short clear, 43s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 39s.; short ribs, 45s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 47s.; 35@40 lbs., 46s. 6d.; backs, 46s. 6d.; bellies, 57s. Tallow, 28s. 6d. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. Rosin, common, 8s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 48s. 3d. Lard, American refined, 28-lb. pails, 49s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 59s.; do., colored, 60s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 48¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 6d. Cottonseed refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 3d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d. Linseed, La Plata (London), December-January, 39s. 6d.; Calcutta, 46s. Linseed oil, 21s. 4½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 24.—The oleo market is weaker and it is not unlikely that it will go lower yet, since the stocks of oleo oil in this country are larger than they have been and cattle arrive in better condition and that makes more oleo, and this explains the setback in price we have had this week in all grades of oleo oil. As regards neutral lard, with the lighter receipts of hogs there is less neutral made, and that article is now in fair demand. Lard has been advancing for several days and it looks as if neutral lard might be higher. The export business in butter oil is somewhat interrupted through the approaching holidays.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The New York Produce Exchange adjourned from the close of business Thursday until Monday. A petition is in circulation to close the Exchange over the New Year holidays from Thursday to Monday.

Visitors: W. J. Rambler, O. M. Williamson, Glasgow; H. H. Williams, J. C. Menny, H. C. Wilson, Kansas City; H. W. Weis, New Orleans; H. T. Young, St. Louis.

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.**Provisions.**

Trifle slacker hog products markets after the advance noted before for the week, although grain and hog markets are firmer, with advanced prices for hogs.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 10¼c., after sales, as noted, at that price.

Tallow.

Steady at 5½c. for New York city hhds., after a sale, as noted, at that price. W. D. Vandenhove & Company report average prices of New York city hhd. through the year as follows: January, 5 7-16c.; February, 5¼c.; March, 5 3-16c.; April, 5½c.; May, 5½c.; June, 5 9-16c.; July, 5 15-32c.; August, 5 13-32c.; September, 5 11-16c.; October, 5 15-16c.; November, 5 11-16c.; December, 5½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Crude in Southeast, sales at \$4 per 100 lbs. Refined in New York opened easier and quiet, but became steadier. Holiday inaction. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, December, 38¼@38¾c.; January, 38¼@38¾c.; February, \$5.15@5.20 per 100 lbs.; March, \$5.25@5.27; May, \$5.40@5.44; July, \$5.50@5.54. Afterwards firmness. Sale 100 bbls. March, \$5.28.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN BERLIN.

The annual general meeting of the American Association of Commerce and Trade of Berlin, Germany, was held November 30, 1908, at the offices of the association in the Equitable building. The following officers were re-elected: President, F. Hessenberg, representative of the Westinghouse Electric Company; first vice president, Elmer Roberts, of the Associated Press; second vice president, S. H. McFadden, Chesbrough Manufacturing Company; third vice president, Ferdinand Hecht, George Borgfeldt & Co.; treasurer, I. Wolf, Jr., Philadelphia Art Publishing Company; directors for two years, F. L. Keppler, Dr. Victor Schneider, M. Rodkinson, Frank Hessin and J. A. Hutmacher of the International Harvester Company, newly elected; George L. Abbott is the secretary.

President Hessenberg's address formed the most interesting feature of the evening. After speaking of the encouraging prospects and widening influence of the association, Mr. Hessenberg said: "We wish to draw closer the bonds which ties to our friends at home, and any action on our part that will help us in this respect will, I am sure, be of immense advantage to the objects for which our association was founded and for which it exists."

Referring to his talks with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, who headed the tariff commission which recently went abroad, he said:

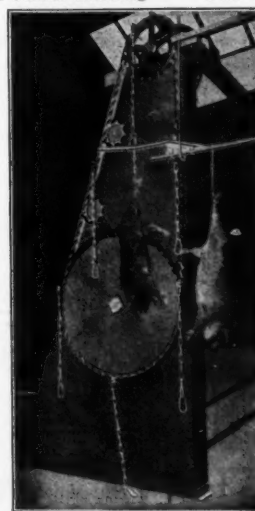
"During the course of our conversation the question of the commercial relations between Germany and the United States was touched upon, and I ventured to express the hope that a satisfactory commercial treaty would shortly be concluded between the two countries. The assistant secretary was very frank in his reply. He said a treaty was impossible and probably unconstitutional, inasmuch as all treaties have to be ratified by the Senate, whereas (and here is a curious legislative dilemma) all money bills and resolutions are the prerogative of the House of Representatives. This being so, it at once becomes apparent how awkward the situation is and how great the difficulty to know at which end to begin without one branch of the legislature encroaching on the constitutional rights of the other.

"In the opinion of the Assistant Secretary a maximum and minimum tariff is the only solution, as this would give the United States something to trade with. He went on to say that he considered it would be a good plan to induce merchants in all the different branches of trade in Germany and also in France to write to the United States advocating the passing of a maximum and minimum tariff, in order to place our country in a position to bargain with foreign governments. This would, he thought, carry more weight than any number of academic opinions, and this is the direction he considers our association here and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris could take up usefully. He was very hopeful about tariff reform."

The association is at present in a very prosperous condition and in every way capable of conserving the interests of its members. American firms cannot do better than to place their interests in the safekeeping of the association, in doing which they will be sure of prompt attention to their interests and practical assistance.

O. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST**FOR SMALL PACKERS**

163 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.



Write to Me for Special Quotations

FOR SALE BY

ALL LEADING SUPPLY HOUSES

DEERFOOT FARM**SAUSAGE**

Are Now In Season

Prepared at SOUTHBORO, MASS.

Retail Section

THE BUTCHER AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

There was recently concluded in these columns an interesting and practical series of talks for the benefit of the retail butcher on the subject of ice box construction. He was told how to build his ice box so as to get the best results and save the most money.

That was for the retailer using natural ice in his box. The great majority of butchers use that method, mechanical refrigeration not yet being old enough in its practical application to this branch of the trade to have been generally adopted. And yet many butchers are using mechanical refrigeration instead of ice, and are finding it more satisfactory than the old method, and the practice is growing rapidly.

But there is a large section of the trade which is not well informed on the subject of small refrigerating machines, and which is not inclined to take interest in a subject that it knows little about. For that reason The National Provisioner now takes up the question of mechanical refrigeration in relation to the retailer, and hopes to discuss it in a way that will prove of general interest and benefit.

The Small Mechanical Refrigerating Machine.

Most butchers and provision dealers are generally familiar with the fact that refrigeration may be utilized in ice boxes and small cold storage chambers for the preservation of perishable goods, instead of ice. They are, however, not as fully informed as they might be of the fact that this refrigeration may be obtained by the use of small units in their own building; on the contrary some of them may be looking forward to the realization of the engineer's dream of refrigeration supplied from a central plant.

The fact of the matter is, however, that small units are made and are on the market to-day, and that these may be operated with efficiency and economy. It is true that the installation of such a plant costs something, but the refrigeration therefrom is obtained at no greater rate per ton than ice usually costs. To offset this initial cost, however, is the fact that greater evenness of temperature exists, dampness is eliminated and more cleanly and sanitary conditions are obtained than when ice is used as the refrigerant.

All refrigerating machines are listed in tons of refrigerating capacity, which means that a one-ton machine, or a machine that will produce one ton of refrigeration in twenty-four hours, will give as much cooling effect as one ton of ice melted into water. To explain this more fully, it should be stated that there are 142 heat units in one pound of ice. Multiplying this by the number of pounds in a ton, or 2,000, and the capacity in tons of the machine (say one), the result is 284,000 heat units, which is equivalent to converting one ton of water of freezing temperature into ice of 32° F.

In making artificial ice the water frozen is generally at about 70° F., when submitted to

the refrigerating effect of the machine. Therefore this water must first be cooled to 32° before freezing occurs. Thus it is that a machine capable of producing one ton of refrigeration in twenty-four hours will produce but one-half a ton of ice.

Of the many makes of small refrigerating machines on the market there are only a few which have been proved in practice to be efficient and reliable. The others are purely experiments, and while claimed by the makers to have reached the point of simplicity that will enable them to be operated by men of ordinary intelligence, they are far from being economical and are not nearly as simple as claimed.

Numerous refrigerating agents are used in the various types, such as anhydrous ammonia, carbonic acid gas and ethyl chloride, but it is generally believed that the most efficient and satisfactory for all purposes, whether in large or small machines, is the agent first named, or ammonia.

These machines may be obtained in varying sizes—dependent upon the capacity, of course—but the majority of them, up to five or six tons, occupy a small amount of space. For instance, a one-ton machine made by one manufacturer, and designed to be driven by a belt from a steam engine or motor, only occupies a space of 2 x 2½ x 3 feet. Another machine of two tons capacity, in which the power, which is a small steam engine, is combined with the compressor in one unit, will take up but 3½ x 3 x 4½ feet of space.

These machines may be purchased at prices ranging from \$350 to several thousand, dependent upon the capacity, and with the purchase of a machine the manufacturers usually furnish the services of a skilled erecting engineer, with the necessary tools for accomplishing the work. The expense of ordinary labor necessary, and the services of the man who is to operate the plant, and who should be present during installation in order to become fully acquainted with its construction and operation, naturally devolves upon the purchaser. The latter would have to build also all foundations necessary, cut any holes in walls, bring the water supply, steam or electric current to the location of the apparatus, and insulate the pipes where necessary.

(To be continued next week.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Alex Kiscatella's meat market at Calumet, Mich., has been damaged to the extent of \$5,000 by fire.

F. C. Hunter's market on Beacon street, Boston, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

The butcher shop of H. N. Sharpe at Swansea, S. C., has been damaged to the extent of \$600 by fire.

The Mina meat market at Mina, Nev., has been destroyed by fire.

E. H. Smith has sold his meat market at Emaus, Pa., to W. J. Schmoyer.

Rossi's meat market at Sixth street and Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., will be opened in a short while.

Jack Higgins has bought out the meat market of C. M. Nicholas at Falls City, Neb.

Burrell Bros.' meat market at 18 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been petitioned into bankruptcy.

A. P. Stenger & Son are about to open a meat market at St. Marys, Kas.

J. W. Zimmerman has sold out his interest in the butcher shop of Zimmerman & Burnison at Marquette, Kas.

George Johnson has opened a new meat market at Protection, Kas.

Robert Moore will soon open a meat market at McPherson, Kas.

J. R. Cochran & Sons have sold their meat market at Winfield, Kas., to W. Cook & Son.

Frank McManis has opened a meat market at Plainville, Kas.

The grocery store and meat market of I. W. Swander at Alanson, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

The butcher shop of Alex. Kiscatella at Calumet, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Berkis has succeeded to the meat business of Schumacher & Company at Tacoma, Wash.

W. S. Prior has purchased the meat business of F. Sloan at Echo, Ore.

Philliper & Young have engaged in the meat business at Baker City, Ore.

J. Jones has succeeded to the meat business of Sloan & Jones at Hermiston, Ore.

Wright Bros. have succeeded Wright & Fah in the meat business at Washougal, Wash.

A. Bigelow has purchased the People's Meat Market at Springfield, Ore.

The meat firm of Warner, Wortman & Gore at Medford, Ore., has installed a cold storage and refrigerating plant.

The Golden Rule store at Walthill, Neb., has added a meat market to its business.

O. H. Crumley has just opened a new butcher shop at Shelton, Neb.

George Kirk has disposed of his meat market at Plainview, Neb., to F. W. Weiler.

Henry Bossund has been succeeded in the meat business at Bertrand, Neb., by C. E. Peterson.

F. A. Smith has purchased the meat and provision business of C. M. Nichols at Red Oak, Ia.

Arch Olin & Son have opened a meat market in the Hortman Building, Weir, Kas.

J. W. Evans & Son have opened a new butcher shop at Russell, Kas.

H. M. Wise, an experienced butcher, has just engaged in the meat business at Tonganoxie, Kas.

A. W. Sterling and C. A. Hazen have formed a partnership and engaged in the meat business at Stockton, Kas.

J. Bridge & Sons have sold their meat market in Home City, Kas., to Ellsworth Hopper.

Frank Osmet & Co. have purchased the meat market of Frank Duncan at Holdenville, Kas.

Jas. Rogers has purchased the meat market of P. A. McNamee at Smith Center, Kas.

Oscar Miller has sold the old Cochran meat market at Winfield, Kas., to W. Cook & Son.

Graves & Smith have purchased the meat market of Hardester Brothers at Hazleton, Kas.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

Retailer:-

Why not let the "Star" Ham help to
make you the Star dealer?

If you push it, it will push you.
When you have a good thing it pays you to
let people know it.

If you get people to think "Star" Ham
quality, when they think of your store, that
prestige will stick to you and help your
profits the year 'round.

Electrotypes of catchy ads. featuring
"Star" Hams will be sent you free on request.
These are suited for your use in newspapers,
hand-bills, etc.

Our salesman knows about them.
Ask him.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

New York Section

Edward Morris, president and chief owner of Morris & Company, was in New York for a brief stay last week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending December 19 averaged 7.77 cents per pound.

Harry McDowell has been running the U. D. B. branch in Wallabout market during the absence of Manager Cannon in Chicago.

The East Side Master Butchers have their big annual reception and ball at Palm Garden on the night of Monday, January 11.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Burrell Bros., meat dealers at No. 18 Clinton street, Brooklyn. The liabilities are said to be around \$17,000.

L. B. Patterson, general manager of the National Packing Company, Chicago, was a visitor to the United Dressed Beef Company's Christmas beef exhibition last week.

H. L. Kreider, formerly with the Cudahy Packing Company at Omaha, and a well-known packinghouse man in the West, is now in charge of the S. & S. Company's provision business in the branch houses of the New York district.

General Manager Higgins of the Morris New York houses was back at his desk this week after a brief illness. After seeing all the coolers cleared of beef on Christmas eve he departed to spend the holiday at his old home at Providence, R. I.

The United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society's ball and vaudeville entertainment takes place at Terrace Garden on Friday evening, January 8. Judging from the sale of tickets the whole local trade will be on hand for the programme and dancing which follows it.

A. Escoube, of Antwerp, Belgium, who represents Swift & Company in Southern Europe markets, arrived in New York City on Saturday of last week for a visit to American plants and a survey of the American field. Mr. Escoube is one of the leading commission men of the Continent.

One butcher near New York met with a poor reward for his holiday generosity. Eugene Pompelli, a butcher of No. 251 Wayne street, Jersey City, was fined \$50 by Police Judge Farmer for giving away a small bottle of wine with each sale. He was charged with selling liquor without a license.

L. M. Stratton, a prominent meat and provision wholesale dealer of Memphis, Tenn., and a director of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, was a visitor to New York last week, accompanied by Mrs. Stratton. Mr. Stratton represents the Dold interests among others in his territory and is one of the

live wires of the Valley trade. He was a guest while here of a former fellow townsman, Manager Thomas Hicks, of Swift & Company's Thirteenth street market.

President Joseph Allerdice of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company was in New York for a couple of days early in the week, inspecting the company's Eastern business in company with General Eastern Manager A. E. Glasgow. Mr. Allerdice is one of the founders and a leading director of the American Meat Packers' Association.

The Christmas beef habit is growing stronger in New York, and the trade is glad of it. The custom of buying a nice prime roast of beef for the holiday dinner is growing and the good old English custom is being revived of making beef the main Christmas dish. There was plenty of choice Christmas beef in New York this year, and while the hotel and restaurant trade got the most of it by bidding high, there was plenty of good stuff left for the private trade. The butcher does not care how soon the turkey goes out of fashion as a Christmas dish and beef takes its place.

Moses Zimmermann, head of the big sausage manufacturing firm of M. Zimmermann & Co., has sued the Jewish Morning Journal of New York for \$250,000 damages for printing an alleged libellous article concerning the manufacture of kosher sausages which the newspaper said were not kosher. No names were mentioned, but Zimmermann claims that every reader would know who was meant. It is said the article started an agitation which caused the rabbis to forbid their people to eat the sausages complained

of, with the result that trade was greatly damaged. The case will be tried in the Supreme Court in January.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Paterson, N. J., held its second annual banquet last Thursday evening, with over 350 diners present. P. J. Tierney was toastmaster and the speakers included William Fox, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; John Bush, Armour and Company; John Barbour, Paterson Beef Company; A. A. Beekman, Morris & Company; John Huzzy, of Henry Muhs' beef department; John McCallagan, of Henry Muhs' provision department; William Moore, of Droste & Snyder; Andrew McCue, James Hemingway, Alfred Ensor, Daniel Alexander, Bert Van Blarcom, Cyrus Sherman and William H. Rose. There was a fine vaudeville entertainment and a wrestling bout as a final attraction after the dinner.

The Wallabout Market (Brooklyn) Benevolent Association held its twenty-second annual ball last Saturday evening at Palm Garden, Hamburg and Greene avenues, Brooklyn. The officers of the association are: President, William E. Rutz; vice-president, John Erbe; recording secretary, Charles J. Giegrich; financial secretary, Louis Mendel; treasurer, Morris Rosenswaik; chaplain, August Feuerbacher; master-at-arms, Louis Barnet; outer guard, William Bates; trustees, Max Keller, Peter Feiniller, Henry Klein, H. Fitzsimmons, S. Bernstein; physician, Edward H. Dawson. The committee of arrangements consists of Albert Straehle, chairman; M. T. Winters, Jr.; James E. Mackey, John W. Moore, F. G. Schuck, Chas. Bartholomus, T. Fortwengler.



SCENE AT THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY'S CHRISTMAS BEEF SHOW.

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS WERE UP.

The Christmas turkey market was a very different proposition from the Thanksgiving situation—and thereby hangs a sad tale for some butchers who thought they were shrewd. At Thanksgiving the market was flooded with unfinished stuff, as often happens, but this year more than ever because of the high cost of feed and raisers and shippers desired to unload. The result was that while good stuff commanded a fair price the market went to pieces under the glut and dealers who waited could buy at their own figures. As a result good turkeys sold at 22 and 23 cents retail and the butcher made a little money, while a lot of stuff bought at anywhere from 10 to 16 cents was sold at a handsome margin.

This time it was different. The market was bare of all but good material and prices remained firm. Those who bought their supplies Saturday got them for 20 cents. On Monday 20 to 21 cents was asked, and on Tuesday 21 to 22 cents in barrels downtown, while graded box stuff brought even more. The longer retailers waited the more they had to pay, and as a result retail prices had to go up. There was no money in turkeys at 25 cents for the butcher anyway, in fact he was a loser after he paid cartage and stood shrinkage losses and holiday expenses. He had to ask from 27 to 35 cents to get out at all, and then had to stand kicks from his customers because they had to pay more than during Thanksgiving week. But the increase was natural, in view of the market conditions as compared with November. Turkeys were legitimately higher, and the longer the butcher waited the more he had to pay.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 19, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 59,795 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,535 lbs.; Bronx, 188 lbs.; total, 72,518 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 14,061 lbs.; Bronx, 5 lbs.; Richmond, 100 lbs.; total, 14,166 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 6,165 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,385 lbs.; Bronx, 105 lbs.; total, 7,655 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD**BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Auerbach, Hy., 1789 1st ave.; F. Lesser.
Amsterdam, M., 400 E. 80th; United D. B. Co.
Cohen, A., 488 E. Houston; H. Brand.
Gattane, S., 397 1st ave.; H. Brand.
Cavallaro, S., 42 Oak; Levy & Ackerman.
Diamond, M., 330 E. 49th; United D. B. Co.
Eschelbacher, E., Teller ave. and 169th st.; H. Brand.
Fleischer, M., 183 Broome; H. Brand.
Fodale, M., & Co., 265 Bleecker; Levy & Ackerman.
Goldberg, J., 96 E. 114th; United D. B. Co.
Gudes, G., 103 W. 60th; H. Brand.
Gonapolsky & Feinman, 1577 Lexington ave.; H. Brand.
Herzig, S., 10 E. 113th; Levy & Ackerman.
Hirshhorn, M., & I. Fleisher, 192 Ave. B; J. Levy & E. Ackerman.
Horowitz, A., 1540 Park ave.; United D. B. Co.
Kandel, S., 3-5 Lewis; H. Brand.
Klein, Jos., 345 E. 83d; United D. B. Co.
Kaufman, M., 841 Union ave.; United D. B. Co.

Leit, A., 309 E. 95th; H. Brand.
Lefkovitz, L., 335 E. 6th; H. Brand.
Levin, J., 155 E. 103d; H. Brand.
Maresca, P., 2059 1st ave.; H. Brand.
Madouna, N., 342 E. 113th; United D. B. Co.
Pfeffer, H., 521 E. 11th; Levy & Ackerman.
Pitzer, M., 417 Cherry; J. Levy.
Puelo, C., 242 10th ave.; United D. B. Co.
Rosenthal, N., 137 Suffolk; J. Haberman.
Rotter, B., 1517 1st ave.; H. Brand.
Roes, S., 68 3d ave.; United D. B. Co.
Spaeth, L., 753 Tremont ave.; Dumrauf & Wicke.
Schuman, M., 81 E. 113th; H. Brand.
Warman & Holland, 1348 5th ave.; Y. Warman.
Weissman, I., 204 E. 7th; H. Brand.
Wolferman, L., 174 E. 77th; F. Lesser.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Angello, Antoniono, 172 Johnson ave.; Jacob Selner.
Bachner, Isidor, 253 Linden; Joseph Rosenberg.
Beil, Benj., 2380 Pitkin ave.; Levy & Bros.
Blum, Louis, 340 Stockton; Gustave Selner.
Chassin, Morris, 163 Siegel; Julius Levy.
Claro, Joseph and Michael, 864 Kent ave.; United D. B. Co.
Dworkin, Gabriel, 325 Sheffield ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.
Diagonetti, Antonio, 2931 West 3d; Jos. Rosenberg.
Feiter, Herman & Ernest Monitzen, 310 5th ave.; United D. B. Co.
Gelman, Wolf, 371 Wyona; Jos. Rosenberg.
Kramer, Wm., & Barnet Goodman, 130 Aimes; Jos. Rosenberg.
Kahn, Esther, 135 Park ave.; Sara Levy.
Kuperstein, Abraham, 940 Gates ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Lichtenstein, Harris, 30 Amboy; Julius Levy.
Otterstedt, John J., 423 Stanhope; Joseph Rosenberg.
Parlapi, E., 525 Henry; Julius Levy.
Rosen, Isaac, 32 Humboldt; Julius Levy.
Sitomer, M., 37 Belmont ave.; Darling & Co.
Schmier, Pinkus, 441 Vermont ave.; Levy Bros.
Testa, Nicholas, 803 3d ave.; Jacob Peyser.
Wiener, Max, 518 New Jersey ave.; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Band, Max, 253 Linden; Isidor Bachner.
Geller, Louis, 325 Sheffield ave.; Gabriel Dworkin.
Kersky, Max, & Simon H. Kaslowsky, 437 Flushing ave.; Jacob Hoch.
Meyer, Gustav, 135 Park ave.; Esther Kahn.
Phillip, —, 70 Humboldt; Morris Levine.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Aronowitz & Halbert, 80 Nassau st.; B. Aronowitz.
Gross, H., 738-818 2d ave.; A. Lebofsky.
Quinn, W. J., 63d st. and Columbus ave.; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.
Sacks, J. & Z., 545 5th; J. Mintz.
Schaffer, M., 873 6th ave.; J. Halbren.
Sehear, H., 1749 Amsterdam ave.; S. Berman.
Nockerath, G. W., 513 E. 183d; F. Duetsch.
Biker, L., & E. Fribingh, 218 W. 42d; Oneida C., Ltd.
Brayer, H., 139 Delancey; S. Levin.
Catsores, J. A., 44 Madison; Guarini & Candela.
Cini, A., 72 W. 3d; G. Pavia.
Ehrlich, S., 89 4th ave.; I. Brown.
Finkelstein, H., 115-17 Cannon and 46 Pike; H. Reznik.
Light, M., 2037 3d ave.; S. Oslancy.
Mahler & Wagner, 282 E. Houston; S. Lenkovitz.
Smith & Konig, 2586-8 3d ave.; P. Wechsler.
Weber, A., 122 4th ave.; A. Zurekl.
Zangara, A., & F. Martinez, 132 Church; A. Stenerl.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Brown, I., 80 4th ave.; E. Ehrlich.
Cohen, L., 69 Market; B. Kaplan.
Cohen & Saltz, 129 Prince; Saltz & Cohen.
Dondoro, G., 432 Pearl; M. Dondoro.
Edelscheine, S., 122 W. 135th; L. Skolnick.
Leberle, J. Amadale Beach, R. County; H. Dalaker.
Pancaldo, B., 337 E. 14th; L. Geremio.
Rosenblatt, D., 1548 Madison ave.; R. Rosenblatt.
Vastabuda, R., 2199 1st ave.; V. Spina.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Goldberg, Ike, 299 Knickerbocker ave.; Wm. Menzer.
Schrimpe, Frederick J., 132 Ralph; Hedwig Schrimpe.
Gee, Charley, 50 Smith; S. K. Wong.
Jerich, Sam, & Sam Marocich, 3 Siegel; H. Steinbrunn.
Reichert, Wm. G., 704 Grand; Edw. Zimmer.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Donner, Arthur, 4710 5th ave.; Edith G. Gregory and another.
Iodice, Domenico, 180 Hamilton ave.; Teresa Sorbo.
Lidsky, Abraham, 240-42 McKibben; Benj. Perink.
Pozzuoli, Nicola, 608 Atlantic ave.; Angelina Bianchi and another.
Stillier, Jacob, 254 Hamilton ave.; Joe Reiter.



MASTIC FLOORS
FOR
PACKING HOUSES

Sanitary, Durable and
Waterproof

STANDARD ASPHALT & RUBBER CO.
First National Bank Building
CHICAGO

New York City. Kansas City.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.60@5.90
Poor to fair native steers.....	3.75@5.50
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@5.35
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	4.75@5.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.75@10.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.25@9.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@8.00
Live calves, culis, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.00
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.00@7.75
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@6.75
Live lambs, culis, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.75
Live sheep, culis, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@2.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6.10
Hogs, medium.....	@ 6.05
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 6.10
Pigs.....	@ 6.10
Rough.....	5.00@5.10

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 10%
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10%
Common to fair native.....	8 1/2 @ 9%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 10%
Choice native light.....	10 @ 10%
Native, common to fair.....	@ 9%
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Choice, Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	7 @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice cows.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	5 1/2 @ 6

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 12 c. per lb.; No. 3, 10 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 14 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 13 c. per lb.; No. 3, 10 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 9 c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 c. per lb.; No. 3, 7 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 c. per lb.; No. 3, 7 c. per lb.	
---	--

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Western calves, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	12 @ 14
Western calves, common.....	9 @ 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Pigs.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Sheep, culis.....	7 1/2 @ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	@ 10 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Smoked picnic, light.....	@ 7
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@ 7 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 11 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 11 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 1/2 @ 11

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 10
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Shoulders, city.....	@ 8
Shoulders, Western.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Butts, regular.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts, boneless.....	8 1/2 @ 9

Fresh hams, city.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh hams, Western.....	10 @ 10 1/2

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	@ 29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 225.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@ 75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	@ 50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	@ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 7c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@ 45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	@ —
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 20
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 23
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 52
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 54
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	10%	12%
Pepper, Sing., black.....	7 1/2%	9 1/2%
Pepper, Penang, white.....	9%	11%
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	9 1/2	—
Allspice.....	5 1/2	8
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	14	17
Mace.....	40	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 skins.....	@ .19
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .16
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .17
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 2.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.90
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.70
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 2.10
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 2.10
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.90
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.10
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 1.85
Branded kips.....	@ 1.85
Branded skins.....	@ 1.16
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.25
Ticky skins.....	@ .16
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.85
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .11

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys—	
Spring, Jersey, Md. and Del., fancy.....	@ 23
Spring, State and Pa., fancy.....	@ 22
Spring, State and Pa., good to prime.....	@ 21
Spring, Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy.....	@ 21
Spring, other Western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 21
Spring, Western, dry-picked, selected, lb.....	@ 21

Spring, dry-picked, average run.....	20 @ 21 1/2
Spring, inferior, per lb.....	@ 17
Old hens and toms, per lb.....	@ 19

Spring Chickens—Broilers—	
Philadelphia, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	@ 25
Pennsylvania, 4 lbs. and under to pair.....	@ 20
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@ 25
Western, dry-pkd., fancy, 4 lbs. to pair.....	@ 19
Western, average run.....	@ 17

Spring Chickens—Roasting—	
Philadelphia, 9 to 10 lbs. to pair.....	@ 22
Philadelphia, average grades.....	@ 18
Pennsylvania, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@ 18
Pennsylvania, average grades.....	@ 15
Pennsylvania, poor.....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	@ 17
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, fair to good.....	@ 15
Western, dry-pkd., 8 lbs. and over to pair, fancy.....	@ 16
Western, dry-pkd. or scalded, aver., best.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Michigan, scald., 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	@ 16
Michigan and Ohio, aver. run.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Other Western, scald., 8 lbs. and over.....	@ 16
Western, dry-pkd. or scalded, poor.....	@ 11
Southern, average best.....	12 1/2 @ 13

Fowls—	
Dry-packed Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and over, fancy, boxes.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Dry-packed, dry-picked, 3 lbs. and under.....	@ 12 1/2
Western, dry-picked, choice, 4 1/2 to 5 lbs., bbls.....	@ 13
Southwestern, dry-picked, average.....	@ 12 1/2
Southern, average best.....	@ 12 1/2
Western, dry-picked, small.....	@ 11
Western, scalded, average best.....	@ 12 1/2
Western, scalded, small and poor.....	@ 11

Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks—Dry-picked.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Scalded.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Ducks—Western, fair to good.....	@ 13
Geese—Maryland, white.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Geese—Western, poor to fair.....	5 @ 8
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to dox., per doz.....	4.25 @ 4.50
White, 9 lbs. to dox., per doz.....	3.75 @ 4.00
White, 8 lbs. to dox., per doz.....	3.25 @ 3.50
White, 7 lbs. to dox., per doz.....	2.50 @ 2.75
White, 6 @ 6 1/2 lbs. to dox., per doz.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Dark, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Culls, per doz.....	@ .50
Guinea fowls, per pair.....	.50 @ 1.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.....	@ 11
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 12
Turkeys, fine, per lb.....	@ 16
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 10
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 13
Geese.....	11 @ 12
Guinea fowls, per pair.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

GAME.

Quail, choice, per dozen.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Partridges, per pair.....	@ 3.50
Grouse, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
English snipe, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
Plover, per dozen.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Yellow leg snipe, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.75
Rail birds, per dozen.....	.75 @ 1.00
Wild ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Red heads, per pair.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Mallard, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Ruddy, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.10
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60 @ .75
Rabbits, per pair.....	.15 @ .16
Jack Rabbits, per pair.....	.40 @ .50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@ 22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@ 25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.....	@ 2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.....	@ 2.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.25 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 18.50
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	2.75 and 10c.
West, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.35 @ 2.45
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.95
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

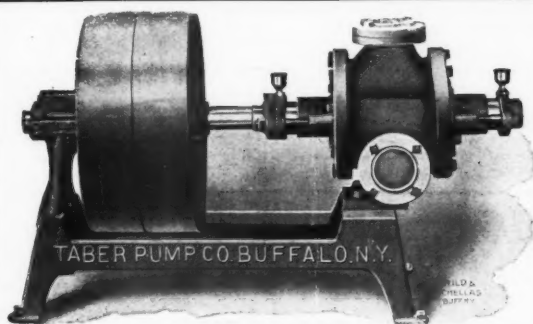
Kalmit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 9.50
Kalmit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 45 p. c.....	1.10 @ 1.30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.).....	2.15 @ 2.37
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvanite, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

DECEMBER 26, 1908



TABER ROTARY PUMPS

Designed for Pumping
**LARD, OIL, TALLOW, SOAP,
 LYE, GLUE, TANKAGE**
SIMPLE • POWERFUL • EFFICIENT

OUR LATEST CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST

TABER PUMP COMPANY
 53 SWAN STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Export Office
344 Produce Exchange NEW YORK

Main Office
527 to 543 West 36th St.

Curers of the Celebrated
 "REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon
 and Shoulder
Manufacturers of the
 Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard
**GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME
 TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE**

PACKINGHOUSES

264, 266, 268 W. 33d St. 534 to 540 W. 37th St.
 533 to 543 W. 36th St. 547 to 549 W. 35th St.

PURE ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

¶ We buy gas liquor from the gas works.

¶ We make from it pure aqua ammonia, which we transform into pure anhydrous ammonia.

¶ Every stage from raw product to finished article is under our own supervision in our own factory.

¶ Therefore, we know our ammonia is pure and dry.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago

KESTNER
EVAPORATORS for **GLUE**
SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, DURABLE, MONEY MAKERS **TANKWATER**
KESTNER EVAPORATOR CO., 331 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. **GLYCERINS**
EXTRACTS

LARD PAILS

of Highest Quality, Material and Workmanship

ALL SIZES

ANY QUANTITY

**Special Prices in Large
Quantities or Car Load Lots**

Our Lard Pail Factory Has a Capacity of 250,000
Pails Per Day. This Means Prompt Shipments



Plain Tin
Lacquered Only

Lacquered and Stencilled
Lacquered and Lithographed

PLEASE WRITE US FOR ANY INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF LARD.

WRITE FOR PRICES

BRECHT B. S. CO.

Manufacturers of all Machinery, Equipment and Tools pertaining to the Packinghouse and Meat Industry,
Cold Storages, Refrigerators, Market and Store Fixtures, etc.

Main Offices and Factories: ST. LOUIS, MO., 12th and Cass Ave.

Established 1853
NEW YORK: 174-176 Pearl Street

HAMBURG BUENOS AYRES

DENVER: 16th and Wazee Streets

MAJESTIC



"THE FINEST IN THE WORLD"

Superiority

There is satisfaction in knowing that you are offering your trade products upon which the HIGHEST AUTHORITIES in the world have placed their stamp of approval—for "superiority and excellence." "MAJESTIC" Hams, Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats; likewise, "Advance" Canned Meats are "THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

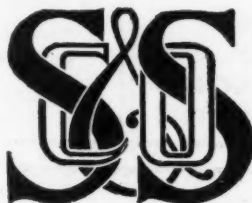
HIGHEST AWARDS

Gold Medals and Diplomas

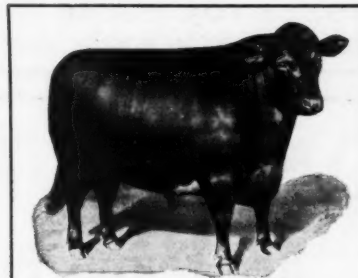
--- IN ---

EUROPE AND AMERICA

Paris, Pan American, St. Louis and Jamestown Expositions



World's Pure Food Show Chicago
HAS ANOTHER SUCH A RECORD?



ADVANCE CANNED MEATS

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.

U. S. A.



WE
WANT
MORE
BUSINESS



CONRON BROS. COMPANY

One of Greater New York's Largest Distributors of

DRESSED MEATS AND PROVISIONS

DRESSED POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, ETC.

THIRTY TO FORTY CARS WEEKLY

CARLOAD ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

We operate our own refrigerating and cold storage plants, sell refrigeration and manufacture ice, and are in shape to handle all you send us

FOUR BIG DISTRIBUTING HOUSES--General Offices, 40 Tenth Ave. New York



GET
IN
TOUCH
WITH US



THE UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Telephone No. 8525 88th, Connecting all Departments

CITY DRESSED BEEF PACKERS AND EXPORTERS

Manufacturers of Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT, SUET, LONG FAT, HIDES, ETC.

43d and 44th Streets
First Avenue and East River

WALTER BLUMENTHAL, President. GEORGE STRAUSS, Vice-President.

IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Treasurer.

MARTIN ROTHSCHILD, Secretary

SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

PACKERS OF
Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton
 Distributors of all kinds of Fresh and
 Cured Meats and Packing House products
MISTLETOE HAMS AND BACON
CALUMET HAMS AND BACON

Mistletoe Brand PURE OPEN KETTLE REM-
DERED LEAF LARD.
White Star Brand Pure Lard
 Manufacturers of all kinds of Sausage and caterers
 to the needs of any market in quantities to suit.
Our Brands Insure and Guarantee Quality
GOVERNMENT INSPECTION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

BEEF and PORK PACKERS LARD REFINERS and
SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS
MISTLETOE HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON have that delicious corn-fed flavor that cannot be excelled
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
of all our products insures their wholesomeness, and our "MISTLETOE," "CALUMET" and "WHITE STAR" brands insure
PERFECTION and CLEANLINESS of MANUFACTURE
SOUTH OMAHA **CHICAGO** **HUTCHINSON**

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON
LARD REFINERS AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS

Cherry Brand Hams and Bacon, Peach Pure Lard, Royal Lily
 Compound, Cervelat and all Fancy Sausages :: :: ::
FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC TRADE

Correspondence solicited and prices quoted on application

PACKING HOUSES Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.**

Address all correspondence to THE ROOKERY

THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY

Chicago

St. Joseph, Mo.

Shippers of

Dressed Beef, Sheep and Hogs

Makers of Coin Special and Calumet Brands of Beef Extract, Canned
 Meats and Butterine Mistletoe Hams, Bacon, Lard and Sausages

New York Branch, 52 Tenth Ave.
Chicago Branch, The Rookery

Boston Branch, 34 Blackstone St.
London Branch, 89 Charterhouse St.

RUDDY BROTHERS

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF
DRESSED BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, FRESH PORK AND PROVISIONS
 Mixed Cuts of Beef, Pork and Mutton a Specialty
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

HALSTEAD & COMPANY

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS—LARD REFINERS

Manufacturers of the Celebrated MOUNT VERNON and
 VALLEY FARM Brands of Ham, Bacon, Lard, Tongues and Sausage.
 Buttermine.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

Commission Slaughterers and Packers

KILLERS FOR EASTERN PACKERS

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal and all Products
 Complete Government Inspection

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY

OMAHA KANSAS CITY SIOUX CITY LOS ANGELES WICHITA

Packers and Curers of the Famous Diamond C and Rex Brand Meats and Lard

ROBERTS & OAKE

PACKERS AND CURERS

MANUFACTURERS FOR INDEPENDENT JOBBERS

Packing House
UNION STOCK YARDS

CHICAGO

City Office
4 BOARD OF TRADE

**BEEF AND
 PORK
 PACKERS**

THE CINCINNATI ABATTOIR CO. **CINCINNATI OHIO**

DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND PORK PRODUCTS

Packers of the Celebrated "PHEASANT BRAND" HAMS, LARD, BACON AND CANNED MEATS

New York General Office: 529-531 West Street. Telephone, 267 Chelsea
 Members American Meat Packers' Association

THE AGAR PACKING COMPANY

BEEF and PORK PACKERS

BRANCHES in

PRINCIPAL CITIES of UNITED STATES and EUROPE

DES MOINES, IOWA

Office:
 169 Jackson Boulevard

CHICAGO, ILL.

Packinghouse:
 Union Stock Yards

BOYD, LUNHAM & CO.

PACKERS and LARD REFINERS

We Trade Upon Honor

Our Goods Speak For Themselves

**INDEPENDENT
 PACKING CO.**

41st and Halstead Sts., Chicago, Ill.

**Packers and
 Commission Slaughterers**

**BEEF and MUTTON
 PORK and PROVISIONS**

Members American Meat Packers' Association

White Rose Leaf Lard

Niagara and Westpha-
 lia Hams and
 Bacon

Superior Canned Meats

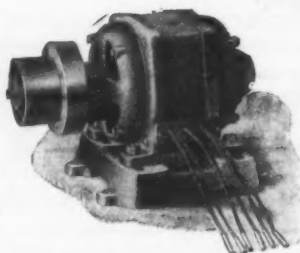
Delicious Soups

**Dold Quality Products
 Sell Themselves**

THE JACOB DOLD PACKING COMPANY

WICHITA, KAS. BUFFALO, N. Y. KANSAS CITY, MO.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR PACKING HOUSES



General Electric Company's Induction Motor.

No matter how hard the task or how unfavorable the conditions, there is a General Electric Motor that will do the work day in and day out for years with less expense and attention than any other kind of drive.

These motors are used by the largest of packing houses and equally well by the smaller ones. They operate continuously in dense clouds of steam, in hot or damp places, and require little or no attention beyond an occasional oiling.

Let us know your requirements.
We will help you select a motor.

General Electric Company

SALE OFFICES IN
ALL LARGE CITIES

Principal Office, Schenectady, N. Y.

1891

ELECTRIC MEAT BRANDERS

ANY SIZE BRAND
FOR ANY PURPOSE
GUARANTEED THE BEST

Write for Information

Geo. J. Schneider & Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

PURE SALT (ROCK) MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.

GRADES:

FINE (Oleo)	COARSE
CRUSHED No. 1 (Ice Cream)	No. 2 (Hides, etc.)
	No. 3 (Capping)

OFFICES: 100 Common St., New Orleans, La.
MINES: Weeks Island, La.

FISCHER MILLS

Importers Grinders
Exporters

SPICES, HERBS AND SEASONINGS

We manufacture and import the following brands:

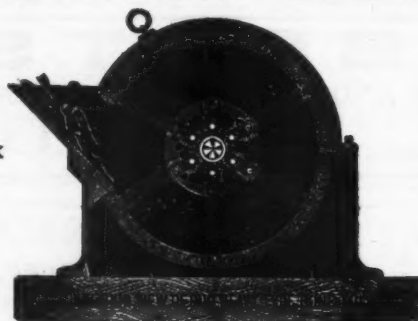
Braunschweiger	Blutwurst	Seasoning
"	Liverwurst	"
B F Brand	Pork Sausage	"
B F	" Liver	"
B F	" Frankfurter	"
B F	" Head Cheese	"

Full information and samples on request

B. FISCHER & CO.
Franklin and Greenwich Sts.
NEW YORK

USE WILLIAMS GRINDERS!

For
Reducing
GREEN,
STEAM
or JUNK
BONE
Also
Tankage



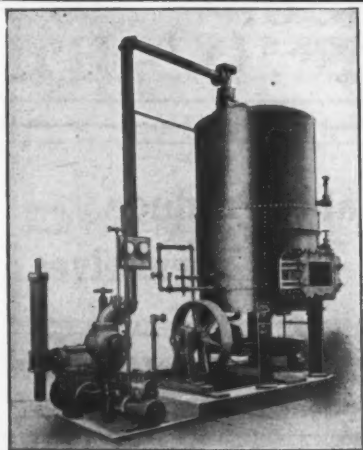
For
Reducing
BEEF SCRAP
OYSTER AND
CLAM
Shells
or
Any Poultry
Food
Material

Write for Catalogue No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.
Works, ST. LOUIS, MO.
SEATTLE, WASH., 466 Empire Bldg.

Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 1531 Maines Ave.

ARMSTRONG & LATTI COMPANY
Contractors and Builders
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS AND REFRIGERATORS
Lith and Sheet Cork Insulation a Specialty
532 Land Title Building, J. P. MAHER, Superintendent. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



SANITARY RENDERING TRIED AND TRUE NO EXPERIMENT

This ad. shows equipment taking place of separate steaming tank, slush box, press and dryer. ¶ All handling of raw material ceases after entering outfit. ¶ Compact, modern, efficient, labor saving. ¶ Plants installed and endorsed all over the country. ¶ Renders packing house offal, tallow, blood, butcher scraps, hotel collections, garbage, etc.

For particulars address

WANNENWETSCH & CO.

DESIGNING AND CONSULTING
ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

DON'T "Keep Books"



100 Account National Credit File

bookkeeper and the extra accounting required by the old-fashioned system of bookkeeping.

The total of each credit customer's account is always shown on the last slip.

By keeping the original slip you insure absolute accuracy.

There is no chance for bills to be presented to a customer twice.

By this method of keeping accounts you save all the friction that comes from mistakes and often results in losing a customer's good-will. It is also quicker than bookkeeping.

Keep Records in Your Safe

We provide a small metal box with each Credit File to prevent loss of Records in case of fire. This box will take up less room in your safe than a set of books.

Let us explain how easy it is to use a Credit File and how it will save you work and money.

It takes too much work, too much time. It's too expensive. You can take care of credit customers **without** bookkeeping, with **less expense** and **less work** by using a

National Credit File

You can handle all your credit customers without making a mistake. **A National Credit Account File** is usually used in conjunction with a **National Cash Register**, and this combination gives a method of handling "charge" accounts that cannot be improved. It saves you the salary of a



Proprietor's File Used in Connection with the National Credit File

The National Cash Register Co.

28th Street and Broadway, New York City

The National Cash Register Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 28TH STREET & BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MAIL THIS COUPON
TO-DAY

I would like to know how a National Credit File can increase my profits and do the other things you say it will. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name _____ Business _____
Street _____ City _____ State _____
No. of Clerks _____

Remember
THAT
NAME

CREAM BINDER
U.S. Serial No. 4787

MAKES BETTER SAUSAGE

The "World's Best" Sausage Binder That's All

DELIVERED TO YOUR PLANT BY

B. Fischer & Co., New York.
Hellriegel & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. P. Pfeiffer & Son, Baltimore, Md.
W. M. McDonald, Boston, Mass.
Kettering Benway Supply Co., Denver, Colo.
Enterprise Casing Co., San Francisco, Cal.
McArthur, Wirth & Cooney, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. Smith Co., Allegheny, Pa.
H. A. Born Packers' Supply Co., Chicago.

CHARTER MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS ASSOCIATION.

Efficiency

Combined with Durability and Economy

Is Winning the Plaudits of

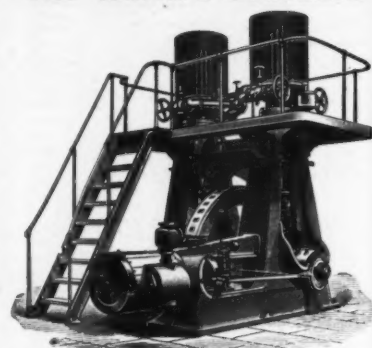
Thousands of Users of

"Eclipse"

Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery

FRICK COMPANY
Waynesboro, Pa.

The World's Standard



FERTILIZER MACHINERY

FOR

**COTTON OIL
MILLS**

A MONEY-MAKING SIDE LINE

Cottonseed oil mill men are finding
that there is money in the manu-
facture of Complete Fertilizers.

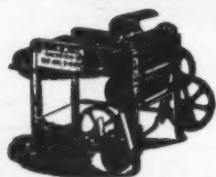
Small Investment

Big Profit

We make Mixing and Bagging Plants for Cotton
Oil Mills of any capacity from 50 to 200 tons in 10
hours. Will furnish complete plans for any size
plant. Write for catalogue of our full line of
Fertilizer Machinery. Tell us your special wants.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Works, AURORA INDIANA

Champion Fat Cutting Machine



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces
crackling cake 6 per cent. Made only by
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.
222 to 242 N. Holliday St.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
BARGAINS SEE PAGE 48.



BLOCK SCRAPER

Instantly Adjustable

The edge of the blades are ground perfectly square. There are there-
fore eight sharp cutting edges, and any one of them can almost instantly
be brought into use by
means of the handle with
its ball joint connection.

To lock or release the
joint, or place the blade at
any angle, it is simply nec-
essary to give the handle a
slight turn. The wing nut
is used when the blade is
removed from the handle.

The guard may be instantly slipped on or off either side or end of the
blade, and enables one to use the tool with a firm grip, bearing on heavily
or lightly as may be desired.

It is the neatest, simplest and best all-around Scraper on the market.
Price, \$1.00. For Sale by Hardware and Butchers' Supply Houses.

Send for free Catalog No. 18 HE of Fine Tools

THE L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Mass., U. S. A.

EVAPORATORS

FOR TANK WATER, GLUE, SPENT LYES, CAUSTIC SODA, ETC.

"RSRSCO" SPECIALTIES

Hydraulic, Power and Filter Presses. Redfield's Odorless Rendering and Drying Apparatus, Patented. Machinery for Abattoirs,
Packing Houses, Ice Plants. Rendering, Fertilizers, Garbage-Reduction Plants. Oleo and Lard Refinery Machinery,
Overhead Track Systems.

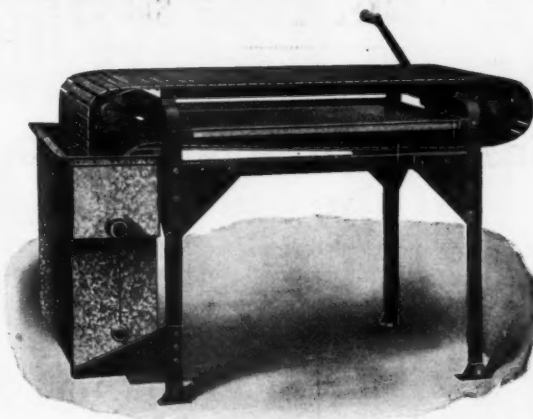
ROBERT S. REDFIELD & CO., 26 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK
Works: Elizabethport, N. J.

Mechanical Manufacturing Company

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

*Manufacturers of
Packing House Special
Machinery and Equipment*

We handle a complete line of Sanitary Equipment, such as galvanized metal Packing House Trucks, Rolling Benches, Conveyors, Sausage Stuffing Tables, Cutting Tables with galvanized iron frames and removable maple tops, Trimming Cans, etc. We also handle a complete line of Packing House Equipment and Supplies. For more information or other Packing House needs, write us fully.



Viscera Inspection Table

The illustration shows our new Sanitary Inspection Table, built with a movable top, and so designed that the minimum amount of drippings reaches the sterilizing tank. Thus the Table is thoroughly sterilized after each inspection, and it becomes possible to save the viscera of all retained animals not condemned. It is built entirely of metal, galvanized; is 4 feet 9 inches long; and the top, made of $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 inch steel flights 23 inches long, travels 34 inches above the floor.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

Headquarters for

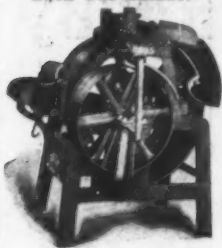
Lard Pails Meat Cans

and Tin Containers of every description
used in the Packing and Allied Industries.

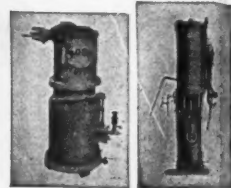
Unequalled facilities for manufacturing Cans
at points conveniently located for all sections of the Country

Local offices in all principal cities

Back Fat Skinner



Steam Stuffers



Manufacturers
of the

BOSS Machines

New Roller Door



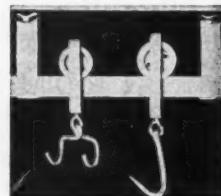
Cold Storage Door



Safety Switch



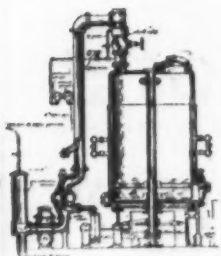
Steel Hangers



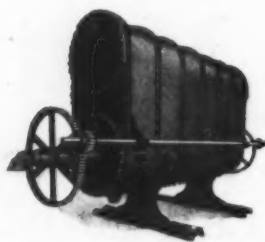
Smoke House Tree



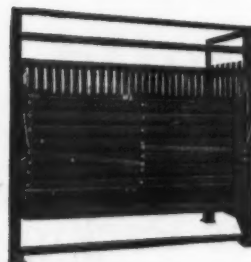
New Rendering and Drying Tank



New Tank Water Evaporator



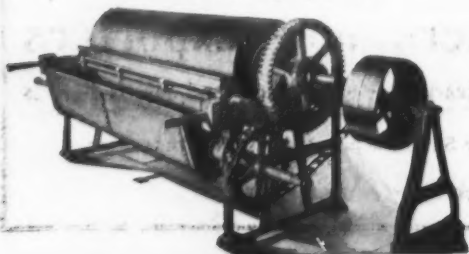
Cattle Knocking Pen



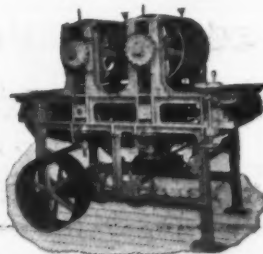
Smoke House Carriage



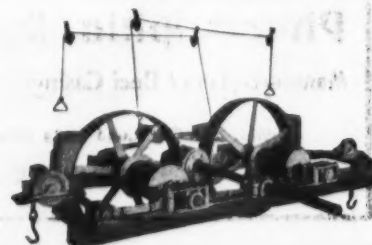
New Lard Cooling Cylinder



New Belly Roller



New Friction Hoist



THE D. B. MARTIN CO.

GENERAL OFFICES

**Market and 30th Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

D. B. MARTIN CO.

**Packers and
Exporters ..**

ABATTOIRS - PACKING HOUSES - SALESROOMS

**Philadelphia, Pa. Wilmington, Del.
Baltimore, Md. Montreal, Canada Toronto, Canada**

**HOME DRESSED BEEF,
VEAL, MUTTON and PORK**

ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS

BEISWANGER BROS., DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL BRAND—PURE LARD

ROCK SPRING FARM BRAND—PORK SAUSAGE

ROCK SPRING FARM BRAND—HAMS

ROCK SPRING FARM BRAND—BONELESS BACON

COUNTRY BRAND—SCRAPPLE

FAMILY—PORK

FAMILY—BEEF

EXTRA INDIA BRAND—MESS BEEF

EXTRA FANCY—PLATE BEEF

Directory of Representative Manufacturers

PITTSBURG PROVISION & PACKING CO.,

Union Stock Yards
PITTSBURG, PA.

BEEF and PORK PACKERS

Manufacturers of

Oleo Oils, Oleo Stearine, Tallow, Greases, Beef Casings, Fertilizers, etc.
Crescent Brand Hams, Lard, Breakfast Bacon

All Our Products are U. S. Government Inspected.



C. KLINCK PACKING COMPANY

NATIONAL
BRAND OF
PROVISIONS

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

DAISY
BRAND OF
LARD

EAST BUFFALO, NEW YORK

NORTH PACKING & PROVISION CO.

Packers, Jobbers and Exporters of Provisions

MANUFACTURERS NORTH STAR BRAND PORK PRODUCTS

New York Office
444 PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Boston Store
33 and 34 NORTH MARKET ST.

General Office and Packing Houses
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

STREETT & CORKRAN CO.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "ORANGE" and "BUSY BEE" brands of HAMS and BACON
Refiners of the "ORANGE" and "DIAMOND" Brands of LARD

UNION STOCK YARDS - - - - - BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN J. FELIN & CO.,

SLAUGHTERERS,
PACKERS and CURERS,

HIGH GRADE PORK PRODUCTS AND AIR DRIED BEEF

Manufacturers
of the famous

PHILADELPHIA PORK SAUSAGE and SCRAPPLE

Office and Salesroom, 4142-4148 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Members American Meat Packers Association.

C. HERENDEN'S H. M. P. FLOUR

We guarantee better results in quality and dollars and cents than any other flour made. Let us prove it for YOU
by sending you a free sample and you can make your own test.

Chicago

New York

Cleveland

Danville

San Francisco

Nurids

Toronto, Can.

Liverpool, Eng.

INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Beef & Pork Packers

SHIPPERS OF DRESSED BEEF AND HOGS

MIXED CARS A SPECIALTY

QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

NEW YORK BRANCHES: 48 and 50 Tenth Ave., and 131st St. and Twelfth Ave. Philadelphia Branch: Cor. Ridge Ave. and Noble St.

ADAMS BROTHERS CO., General Offices: West Washington Market, New York City.

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES:

OMAHA PACKING CO., ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO., FOWLER PACKING CO.

BRANCHES: New York—West Washington Market, Manhattanville, Fort Greene Place, Barclay St. Philadelphia—Delaware Ave. West Philadelphia—Market St.

CONSIGNEES: PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES.

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK LOINS, RECEIVERS OF DRESSED POULTRY.

BERKSHIRE HAMS and BACON

CURED BY **MILLER & HART, (INC.)**
CHICAGO

Buyers of Green Meats

Sellers of Cured Products

Dealers and Brokers



"IOWA'S PRIDE"
HAMS AND BACON

"Snow Cap" Red Letter
Brands Pure Lard

John Morrell & Co., L'd, Ottumwa, Ia.

THE T. H. WHEELER CO.

LIVE STOCK AND DRESSED MEATS

Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Hogs, Game, Smoked Meats and Provisions

CORNER FOURTEENTH ST. AND TENTH AVE., NEW YORK

REFERENCES:

Gansevoort Bank, New York; The G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago; Hyde Wheeler Co., Boston.

Telephone No. 380 Bryant

JOSEPH STERN & SON

WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

Salesrooms, 600 WEST 40th STREET

Best Quality of City Dressed Beef Always on Hand

The Danahy Packing Company

Lard Refiners **PORK PRODUCTS** Sausage Makers

Pure Food Products—"Snow Flake" Brand, Open Kettle Rendered Pure Leaf Lard, Sugar Cured Smoked Meats, Sausage of Quality, Spiced, Pickled Meats, etc.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CLEVELAND PROVISION CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Pork and Beef Packers and Provision Dealers

Dressed Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal

Beef Cuts, Fresh Pork, Hams, Bacon, Lard
Oleo Oil, Stearine, etc.

MIXED OR CARLOAD LOTS

H. SCHEIDEBERG,
(Established 1870)

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
SAUSAGE CASINGS,

and direct Importer of

ENGLISH SHEEP CASINGS

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description

212 10th St., JERSEY CITY

Phone: 4900 Chelsea

HERMAN BRAND

Dealer in

FAT, CALF SKINS, SUET and BONES

404 East 48th St., New York

Wagons visit all parts of the City.
Country Orders Solicited.

Cable Address: Silz-New York

A. SILZ

Commission Merchant
and Dealer in Foreign
and Domestic

POULTRY AND GAME

416-418 WEST 14TH STREET, NEW YORK

BERTH LEVI & CO.

Sausage Casings

— Importers and Exporters —

CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

330 Washington St.

82 Pearl St.

Telephone 2825-79th Established 1893

FRED LESSER

Dealer in

FAT, SUET, CALF SKINS and BONES

No. 1686 Avenue A

bet. 88th and 90th Streets New York

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

ESTABLISHED 1874

M. ZIMMERMANN CO.

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

THE CELEBRATED VIENNA

AND ALL KINDS OF

Bolognas, Sausages | Fresh Meats and Poultry

Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of

KOSHER PROVISIONS

Packers of Tongues, Smoked and Pickled Beef

318 to 324 E. Houston St.

NEW YORK

Largest place of its kind in this City

The North American Provision Company

MORRIS SCHWABACHER, President

City Office: 6 Sherman Street, Opposite Board of Trade. Warehouse: Union Stock Yards, Chicago

COLD STORAGE AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN

Storage rate on application. Cash buyers of Pork Products, etc. Liberal advances made on consignments. Storage solicited

G. B. COMSTOCK

Refrigeration

Architect and Engineer

Union Stock Yards

Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

Specialists in the DESIGNING
and BUILDING of PACKING
HOUSES, ICE, POWER and
CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon
application I will send to prospec-
tive builders a partial list of
PLANTS I designed.

C. H. REED'S SONS

Wholesale and Retail

Provision Dealers

185 and 187 First Ave.,

Between 11th and 12th Sts. NEW YORK
Telephone, 1873-18th St.

See Page 48 for Bargains

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head \$1.00 per inch per insertion

WANTED

Position in traffic department of packinghouse by competent railroad man. Address Box 374, care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

A 48-inch bone mill, Denmead pattern, complete with screen and elevator. Address Box 385, care The National Provisioner, New York.

FOR SALE

Cheap, 1 rendering tank, 3 steam jacket kettles, 1 sausage grinder, 1 fat cutter, 1 lard cooler and agitator combined, 1 lard press, 1 steam sausage stuffer, 1 blower, lot of overhead tracking, belting, shafting, and pulleys, 1 corn beef press. Address, C. H. Hinkelman, Exct., 256 Lark St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED

Position, by first class beef and provision man, good live stock buyer, has the branch house experience as manager, will come highly recommended, is man that knows the packinghouse business. Address Box 377, care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

A young man who is a refrigerating engineer, one having had practical experience in selling and erection of small refrigerating plants. State age, salary expected, references required. Address Box 386, care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

Salesman for packinghouse machinery and equipment house. Must have experience and acquaintance. Good thing for a good man. Address Box 382 care The National Provisioner, New York.

WANTED

For London, etc., England, agency for first-class American packinghouse products and by-products (provisions, fruits, etc.), by firm having established connections. Address Box 387, care The National Provisioner, New York.

FOR SALE

25-ton Carbondale Ice Machine in first-class condition. Will be sold at a low price to a quick buyer. The D. L. Clark Co., McKeesport, Pa.

WANTED

Party or parties, with experience, to take controlling interest in packinghouse to be built in Southwestern city; 40,000 inhabitants; nine railroads; water freight rates; best hog country on earth. For particulars write to O. J. Morris, 842 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

FOR SALE

Tankage drier, good make, good condition. Address Box 375, care The National Provisioner, New York.

TO RENT

Warehouse, 63 feet by 105 feet, suitable for ordinary storage or small factory on Center Ave., in Packingtown, good track facilities and location. One floor, plenty height and light. Possession at once. For further particulars apply The National Provisioner, 9 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES HEDGES CO., Incorporated
ESTABLISHED 1874
Dealers in Importers of
DRESSED HOG ENGLISH SHEEP
BLADDERS CASINGS
4717 Bishop Street, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Established 1868
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Sausage Casings
447-449 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 96-100 Pearl St., NEW YORK

Sheep Casings
Extra Wide and Wide.
Finest Selected Quality
Put up in rings of about 20 yards.
Offered at any time by
SCHAUB & CO.
Hamburg 4, Germany

BECHSTEIN & CO. Importers and Cleaners of
SAUSAGE CASINGS
CHICAGO: 112-114 Michigan Street NEW YORK: 50 Water Street
LONDON: 118 Great Suffolk Street Telephone No. 1251 Broad

ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY
SAUSAGE CASINGS
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES
131 Michigan Street CHICAGO

Russian Sheep Casings
EXPORTERS
HABERKORN BROS.
SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29
Hamburg, Germany
Importers of All Kinds of
American Sausage Casings

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER
SAUSAGE CASINGS
AND EVERYTHING IN BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES
84-86 Pearl St., NEW YORK Fulton & Peoria Sts., CHICAGO
Branches—London, Hamburg, Montreal, P. Q.; Christchurch, N. Z.; Sidney, N. S. W.

SKEWERS
For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to J.
HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Cable Address: Casings, New York Telephone: 5848-38th
LUDWIG HABERKORN
IMPORT **CASINGS** EXPORT
347 EAST 44th STREET NEW YORK

**POULTRY
AND GAME
BEEF CASINGS
DRIED BLOOD
GROUND BONES
HORNS
CATILE SWITCHES**

AMERICA'S GREATEST ABATTOIR

THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS

DRESSED MEAT COMPANY

**OLEO OILS
STEARINE
TALLOWES
FERTILIZER
SELECTED HIDES
CALF SKINS**

GENERAL PACKERS AND EXPORTERS, ABATTOIR, 11th Ave., 38th to 40th Sts., NEW YORK

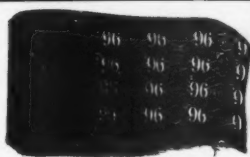
WILLIAM SIMPSON (Liverpool), Ltd.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION AGENTS for all kinds of Beef and Hog Products. Consignments Solicited. Having the largest connection throughout the United Kingdom with the buyers, users and manufacturers of all packinghouse products, we can handle these goods to the fullest advantage and benefit of consignors. Bankers: HILL & SONS, London and Liverpool.

13 St. John's Market,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Also The Laidage, Birkenhead.
London, Manchester and Hamburg.

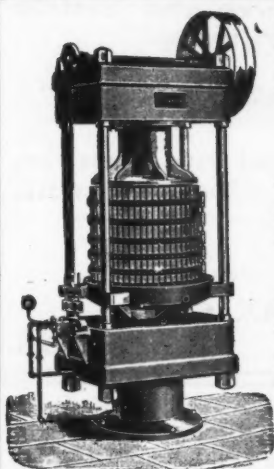
Established 1870.
Cable Address: "Java," Liverpool.



JENKINS '96 PACKING

will pack the most uneven surface, making absolutely leakless, durable joints. The pressure and heat cause the packing to vulcanize, fill up inequalities of surface and afford a perfect fit. It is easily and quickly applied in either hot or cold joints. *The genuine bears our Trade Mark.*

JENKINS BROS., NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

Three Sizes, by Hand or Power.

Doors Swing open to remove crackling.

Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.

Full Pressure at any point.

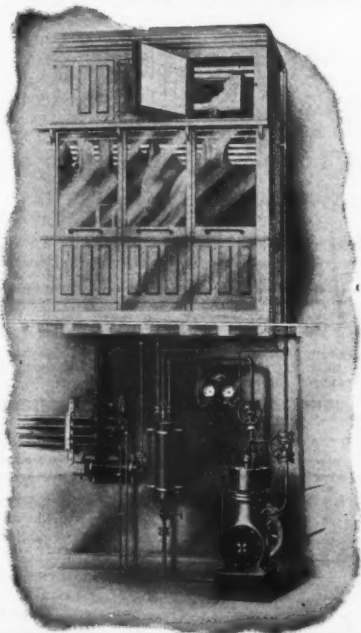
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

362 W Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

New York Office. 209 Greenwich Street.



MANY REMINGTON REFRIGERATING MACHINES

are in use cooling MEAT and PROVISION REFRIGERATORS. More sanitary, cleaner and cheaper than ice.

This illustration shows a compact outfit, located in basement, cooling refrigerator on first floor, with overhead brine storage tank to maintain temperature overnight, when machine is shut down. Can be readily applied to present boxes.

Now is the time to investigate.

Send for our catalogue and reference list.

Advise us as to your requirements so that an estimate can be submitted.

Machines can be installed during the cold weather, without interruption to your business.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO.

Builders of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

KINGAN & CO., LTD.,

PORK and BEEF PACKERS,

INDIANAPOLIS, - - IND.

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, Manhattan Market.
RICHMOND, VA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 737-741 Cowhill St.

BALTIMORE, MD., 355 North St.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 1121-1123 Penn Ave.

COLUMBUS, O., 418 N. High St.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., 530-542 E. Bay St.

MEMPHIS, TENN. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. M. SINCLAIR & CO.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

PORK PACKERS BEEF SHIPPERS

CARLOADS OR MIXED CARS

DRESSED BEEF, BEEF CUTS.
FRESH PORK, MUTTON, ETC.
CURED HAMS, BACON, SHOULDERS.
PURE LARDS, VARIOUS GRADES.
FERTILIZERS, GREASE, BONES, ETC.

CAPACITY, 6,000 HOGS in 10 HOURS

Australian Trade

Do you want any?

Refrigerating machinery wanted! A splendid field for American enterprise. Try an advertisement in the "Australian Trading World."

Head Offices:

166-167 Palmerston Building, London, E.C.

HERBERT J. STEPHENS,

Managing Editor

POMMERY

Sec and Brut

The Standard in Champagne Quality
THE BEST CHAMPAGNE
That Care, Experience and
Money Can Produce.
FRANCIS DRAZ & CO., New York
Sole Agents United States.

A five Dollar Safe

At The
Produce Exchange Vaults
NEW YORK CITY

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages,
Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other
valuable papers.

Inspection Invited

DAILY HIDE, TALLOW, OIL and GREASE BULLETIN

Send for free Sample Copy. Every hide
and skin dealer, soap manufacturer and
tallow renderer should give this service
a trial.

JACOBSEN PUBLISHING CO.,
154 Lake Street, Chicago

A.L. SARDY

BROKER IN

TANKAGE

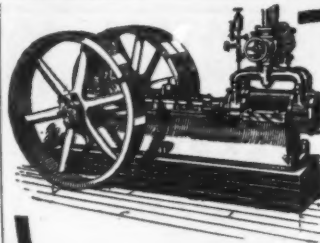
703 Postal Telegraph Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers

AND DEALERS IN
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.



FOR RESULTS USE BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Simplicity, Efficiency, Economy and Reliability are features of the Improved Barber Machines. We build machines for every purpose. From 8 to 250 tons daily capacity. Above cut shows our Center Crank Belt Drive Compressor, the most successful small machine on the market. Can be driven by any kind of power. Every equipment backed by an iron clad guarantee. Write for our handsome new catalog and full information.

FACTORY
AT
DEKALB — ILL.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

182-188 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

BORAX

will clean Scales, Blocks, Tools, Counters,
etc., cut the grease and leave the article
cleansed Sweet, Clean and Hygienic.



Flies, Ants and Vermin will not rest on
Scales, Blocks and Counters cleansed with
the following Borax Solution:

2 ounces of 20 Mule Team Borax to a pail of fresh water. Apply thoroughly
with cloth or sponge, taking care to fill cracks and crevices completely.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.

CHICAGO

OAKLAND, CAL.

NEW YORK

FOWLER PACKING CO.

STATION "A", KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

Beef and Pork Packers

JOBBER OF

Dressed Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal,
Dry Salt and Sugar Cured Meats, Lard,
Tallow, Grease, Oils, Stearine, Etc.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

You Need Boxes - We Know It

Send your requirements, if only for a special size
of one kind. Let us send a sample and figure for
some of your business, if not all.

CONSIGNEES' FAVORITE BOX COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

1882

BRITTAİN & COMPANY
Packers of Fine Provisions
MARSHALLTOWN, IA.

1908

"The Best is always the Cheapest"

"Quality Counts"

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A —Adams Bros. Co.....	46	K —Kentucky Refining Co.....	30	Schneider & Co., G. J.....	8
Adt, J. B.....	10	Kestner Evaporating Co.....	I	Schiedeberg, H.....	47
Agar Packing Co.....	7	Kingan & Co.....	49	Schwarzschild, H. M.....	26
Allbright-Nell Co.....	—	Klinck Packing Co., C.....	46	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	5
American Can Co.....	11			Silz, A.....	47
American Cotton Oil Co.....	29	L —Lesser, Fred.....	47	Simpson (Liverpool), Ltd., Wm.....	49
American Foundry and Machinery Co.....	14	Levi & Co., Berth.....	47	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.....	40
American Insulating Material Mfg. Co.....	24	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	III	Smith & Sons Company, Theodore.....	III
American Process Co.....	14	Louisville Cotton Oil Co.....	28	Smiths' Sons Co., John E.....	13
Anderson & Co., W. P.....	34			Southern Can Co.....	35
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	6	M —Martin Co., D. B.....	45	Springfield Provision Co.....	—
Armour & Co.....	41	Mechanical Mfg. Co.....	11	Squire & Co., John P.....	18
Armstrong Cork Co.....	—	Miller & Hart.....	46	Standard Asphalt and Rubber Co.....	43
Armstrong & Latta.....	46	Moneyweight Scale Co.....	—	Standard Paint Co.....	22
Aspegren & Co.....	31	Morrell & Co.....	47	Starrett Co., L. S.....	10
		Morris & Co.....	I	Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.....	10
B —Bartlett & Snow, C. O.....	35	Myles Salt Co.....	8	Sterling Wheelbarrow Co.....	35
Bechstein & Co.....	48			Stern & Son, Joseph.....	47
Bird & Son, F. W.....	22	N —National Ammonia Co.....	14	Sterne & Son Co.....	26
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.....	49	National Cash Register Co.....	9	Streett & Corkran.....	46
Born Packers' Supply Co.....	10	N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.....	50	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.....	14
Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry.....	23	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	46	Swift & Company.....	IV
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	7	North American Provision Co.....	49		
Brand, Herman.....	47	North Packing & Provision Co.....	47	T —Taber Pump Co.....	I
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.....	3			Tait-Nordmeyer Engineering Co.....	24
Brittain & Company.....	50	O —Omaha Packing Co.....	6	Thomore Mfg. Co.....	34
		Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	48	Tickle, W. Wilson.....	49
C —Cincinnati Abattoir Co.....	7			Triumph Ice Machine Co.....	51
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.....	12	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	50		
Cleveland Provision Co.....	47	Page, C. S.....	33	U —United Dressed Beef Co.....	5
Clyde Machine Works Co.....	20	Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co.....	46	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....	24
Comstock, C. B.....	47	Proctor & Gamble.....	30		
Conron Bros. Co.....	5	Proposal.....	18	V —Vogt Machine Co.....	23
Consignees' Favorite Box Co.....	5				
Consolidated Dressed Beef Co.....	13	R —Redfield, R. S., & Co.....	10	W —Wannenwetsch Co.....	8
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.....	50	Reed's Sons, C. H.....	47	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.....	27
Crider, N. H.....	48	Remington Machine Works.....	49	Western Packing & Provision Co.....	7
Cudahy Packing Co.....	7	Ridgway & Co.....	13	Wheeler & Co., T. H.....	47
		Rieser, A. L.....	34	Wiland & Co.....	28
D —Danahy Packing Co.....	47	Roberts & Oake.....	7	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The Wm. J.....	25
Davidson, Julius.....	50	Rohe & Bro.....	I	Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.....	8
Davis & Co., D. I.....	34	Roth Packing Co., John C.....	43	Wolf, Co., Fred W.....	—
Deerfoot Farm.....	39	Ruddy Bros.....	7	Wolf, Sayer & Heller.....	48
Diem & Wing Paper Co.....	34				
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph.....	21	S —St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.....	6	Y —York Manufacturing Co.....	23
Dold Packing Co., Jacob.....	7	Sardy, A. L.....	50		
Draz & Co., Francis.....	50	Schaub & Co.....	48	Z —Zaremba Co.....	35
		Schmidt Co., The C.....	—	Zimmerman, M.....	47
E —Ettlinger Commission Company.....	34				
F —Felin & Co., John J.....	46				
Field, Julian.....	50				
Fischer Mills.....	8				
Foos Mfg. Co.....	31				
Fowler Packing Co.....	50				
Frick Company.....	10				
G —Gehret Bros.....	35				
General Electric Co.....	8				
General Fireproofing Co.....	—				
Gifford Wood Co.....	22				
Gillet & Co., C. H.....	36				
H —Haberkorn Bros.....	48				
Haberkorn, L.....	48				
Halstead & Co.....	7				
Hammond & Co., George H.....	6				
Hately Bros.....	24				
Hearn & Son.....	—				
Hedges Co., James.....	48				
Heekin Can Co.....	III				
Herendeen, C.....	46				
Hide & Leather Pub. Co.....	50				
Higbie Co., Fred. K.....	34				
Hurford, O. P.....	39				
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.....	—				
I —Illinois Casing Co.....	48				
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	46				
Independent Packing Co., Chicago.....	7				
International Salt Co.....	33				
J —Jenkins Bros.....	49				
Johnson & Co., W. B.....	50				
Johnston, W. J.....	—				



"TRUE IN THE LONG RUN."

It Just Fits

We have built a little compressor (only 2 to 3½-ton size) which is just right for butcher shops and small packing plants where a *Good* machine but not a *Large* machine is needed.

Into this little compressor we have built the same endurance, the same economy as found in our 50-ton machine.

Built to run "True in the Long Run" the Younger Triumph is designed with the precision of an Elgin watch.

And the Price? Most attractive—ask for bulletin 502-A.

The Triumph Ice Machine Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Classified Index to Advertisements and Buyer's Guide.

AMMONIA.

Armour & Company.
Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry.
Higbie Co., Fred K.
National Ammonia Co.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Comstock, C. B.
Davis & Co., D. I.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Tait Nordmeyer Engineering Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co.

BAGS AND BURLAP.

Johnston, W. J.

BONE CRUSHERS.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.

BONE MILLS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.

BORAX AND BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Herendeen, C.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Schmidt Co., The C.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.
Starrett Co., L. S.
Thomson Mfg. Co.

BUTTERINE.

Cudahy Packing Co.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Klingan & Co.
Morris & Co.
Swift & Co.

CANNING MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

CANS.

American Can Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Heekin Can Co.
Southern Can Co.

CASH REGISTERS.

National Cash Register Co.

CASINGS (SEE ALSO PACKERS).

Bechstein & Co.
Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Haberkorn Bros.
Haberkorn, L.
Hedges Co., James.
Illinois Casing Co.
Levi, Berth, & Co.
Morris & Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Schaub & Co.
Scheldeberg, H.
Swift & Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS AND EXPORTERS.

(See also European Commission Merchants.)
Aspegren & Co.
Conron Bros. Co.
Davidson, Julius.
Ettlinger Com. Co.
Field, Julian.
Gillett & Co., C. H.
Hately Bros.
Rieser, A. L.
Sardy, A. L.
Schwarschild, H. M.
Sterne & Son Co.
Wheeler, T. H., & Co.

CONVEYORS.

Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.

COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.
Aspegren & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Kentucky Refining Co.
Louisville Cotton Oil Co.
Proctor & Gamble.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Foss Mfg. Co.

CRUSHERS AND GRINDERS.

Clyde Machine Works.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

DISINFECTANTS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

DISINTEGRATORS.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Co.
Williams Pat. Crusher & P. Co.

DRYERS.

(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)
American Foundry & Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons Co.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Gifford-Wood Co.
Ridgway & Co., C.

ELEVATORS.

Ridgway & Co., C.

ENGINEERS' SPECIALTIES.

Jenkins Bros.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Simpson, Wm. (England).
Tickle, W. W. (England).

EVAPORATORS.

American Foundry & Mach. Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Kettner Evaporator Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.

FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.
Lesser, Fred.
Page, C. S.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

American Process Co.
Bartlett, C. O., & Snow Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Smith, Theodore, & Sons Co.
Stedman Foundry Machine Works.
Wannenwetsch & Co.

FLOORS.

Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co.

GAME.

Conron Bros. Co.

HAM BRANDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Schneider & Co., Geo. J.
Willand & Co.

HIDES.

Brand, Herman.
Page, C. S.

HOG SCRAPING MACHINES.

Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.

ICE TOOLS, ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Gifford-Wood Co.

INSULATING MATERIALS.

Am. Insulating Material Mfg. Co.
Armstrong Cork Co.
Armstrong & Latta.
Bird, F. W., & Son.
Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co.
Standard Paint Co.
U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

LARD COOLER, MIXER AND DRYER.

Allbright-Nell Co.
Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.

LARD PAILS.

American Can Co.
Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

MEAT CUTTERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.

MEAT MIXERS.

Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.

MINERAL WOOL.

Am. Insulating Material Mfg. Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
U. S. Mineral Wool Co.

MOTORS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
General Electric Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Foss Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Taber Pump Co.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES.

American Slicing Machine Co.
Brecht, B. S., Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Herendeen, C.
Higbie Co., Fred K.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.

PACKING.

Jenkins Bros.

PACKINGHOUSE MACHINERY.

Adt, J. B.
Allbright-Nell Co.
American Foundry & Machinery Co.
American Process Co.
Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
General Electric Co.
Huford, O. P.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Oppenheimer, S., & Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Smith's Sons Co., John E.
Stedman Foundry & Machinery Co.
Sterling Wheelbarrow Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co.

PAINT.

Am. Insulating Material Mfg. Co.
Bird & Son, F. W.
Dixon Crucible Co.
Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co.
Standard Paint Co.

PIPE COVERINGS.

Am. Insulating Material Mfg. Co.
Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co.

POULTRY AND GAME.

A. Sigs.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

Agar Packing Co.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
Armour & Co.
Boyd, Lunham & Co.
Brittain & Co.
Cincinnati Abattoir Co.
Consolidated Beef Co.
Cudahy Packing Co.
Danahy Packing Co.
Deerfoot Farm.
Doid Packing Co., Jacob.
Felin, J. J., & Co.
Fowler Packing Co.
Halsted & Co.
Hammond, G. H., & Co.
Independent Packing Co., Chicago.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
Klingan & Co., Ltd.
Kluck, C., Packing Co.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
Martin Co., D. B.
Morrell & Co., Ltd., John.
Morris & Co.
N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.
North American Provision Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Omaha Packing Co.
Pittsburg Provision & Packing Co.
Roberts & Oake.
Robe & Brother.
Roth, John C., Packing Co.
Ruddy Bros.
Schwarschild & Sulsberger Co.
Sinclair, T. M., & Co., Ltd.
Squire & Co., John P.
Stern, Joseph, & Son.
St. Louis Dressed Beef & Prov. Co.
Street & Corkran Co.
Swift & Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Western Packing and Prov. Co.

PRESERVATIVES.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.

PRESSER.

American Process Co.
Boomer & Boschert Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.

PROVISIONS. (See also Pork and Beef Packers.)

Beef Packers.
Adams Bros. Co.
Miller & Hart.
Reed's, C. H., Sons.
Springfield Provision Co.
Wheeler, T. H., Co.
Zimmerman, M.

PUMPS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Taber Pump Co.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

Armstrong & Latta.
Comstock, C. B.
Tait-Nordmeyer Engineering Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
Wolf, F. W., Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
Frick Co., The.
Remington Machine Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
U. S. Automatic Ice Machine Co.
Vogt, Henry, Machine Co.
Wolf, F. W., Co.
York Mfg. Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINE SUPPLIES.

Clyde Machine Works.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
Wolf, F. W., Co.

ROOFING AND ASPHALT.

American Insulating Material Mfg. Co.
Bird, F. W., & Son.
Standard Asphalt & Rubber Co.
Standard Paint Co.

SALT.

Higbie Co., Fred K.
International Salt Co.
Myles Salt Co.

SCALES.

Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Moneyweight Scale Co.

SCREENING MACHINERY.

Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.

SKEWERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Crider, H. N.
Higbie Co., Fred K.

SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.
Taber Pump Co.

SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SPICES.

Born Packers' Supply Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Fischer Mills.

TANKS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.
Smith, Theodore & Sons Co.
Wannenwetsch & Co.

TRACKING.

Allbright-Nell Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Clyde Machine Works.
Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Redfield & Co., R. S.

TRUCKS.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.
Sterling Wheelbarrow Co.

VALVES.

Jenkins Bros.

WHEELBARROWS.

Sterling Wheelbarrow Co.

BEFORE PLACING ORDERS FOR LARD CANS AND PAILS

PLAIN OR LITHOGRAPHED

Write us for prices and
see samples of our work

THE HEEKIN CAN CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Libby's

Natural Flavor
Food Products

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Canned Meats
Pickles, Olives
Preserves, Jel-
lies, Jams
Condensed
Milk, Barreled
Beef, Etc.

THEODORE SMITH & SONS' COMPANY

Manufacturers of Patent Improved

Fertilizer Dryers

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo Oil and Butterine Factories and Lard Refineries

P. O. BOX 93

of all sizes, from 3 to 5 feet diameter, for
Fertilizers, Chemical Works
and All Other Purposes

Odorless in operation—Gives universal satisfaction

FOOT OF ESSEX STREET

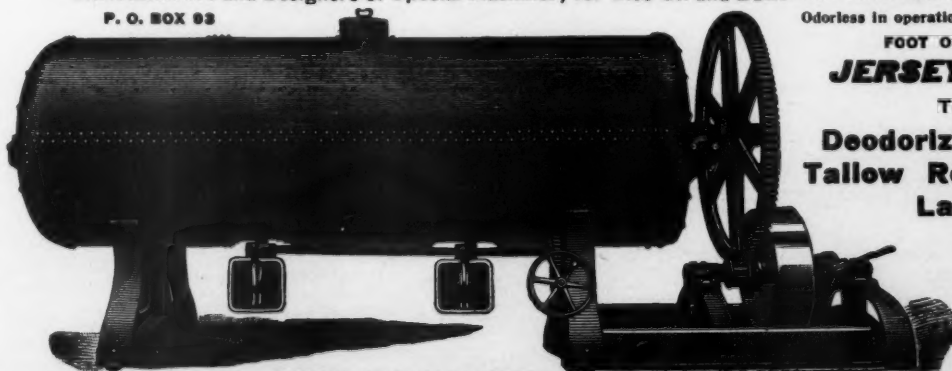
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

THE SMITH

Deodorizing Condenser
Tallow Rendering Tanks
Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the Leading
Packing Houses and
Abattoirs and by the
principal Butchers
throughout the country.

Send for Catalogue
and Price List



SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYERS

Swift's Premium Ham

The toothsome tenderness and delicious flavor of Swift's Premium Hams are due to two things—the *care* used in selecting the hams and the *method* used in curing and smoking them.

Swift's Premium Hams have the same delicate flavor clear to the bone. They are *sweet, tender, juicy*, neither too fat nor too lean—the most healthful and economical of foods.

Order Swift's Premium Ham from your local market, and *prove* its superiority.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

